

Robert Steels
4, Hanover-street
THE Budget Hall

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 256.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—An AGGREGATE MEETING of the Members of this Association will be held at the LONDON TAVERNS, on MONDAY, the 14th of October instant, at TWELVE o'Clock precisely.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., President, in the Chair, Supported by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P. (the Treasurer), JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P., COLONEL T. P. THOMPSON, M.P., ARTHUR ANDERSON, Esq., M.P., W. J. FOX, Esq., M.P., GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M.P., and other liberal Members of Parliament. Members will be admitted on producing their tickets of membership.

By order of the Council,
Offices, 11, Poultry. Z. HUBBERTY, Sec.
Oct. 5, 1850.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF DUBLIN.

The Committee of this Association, having been lately deprived of the services of their SECRETARY, who has been called to the foreign ministry of the Church, DESIRE TO SUPPLY HIS PLACE with a person of piety and intelligence, who would devote himself to labour for the spiritual good of young men.

To visit the members of the Society, and others to whom access may be opened, and to aid in holding meetings for prayer and reading of the Holy Scriptures, and conversation thereon, form some of the primary duties of the proposed office. The Committee will be happy to provide for the comfortable maintenance of one who may be chosen to this important and responsible station.

Any proposal for the situation should be directed to the Committee, and should be sent in before the 10th of October inst.

Committee-room, 45, Molesworth-street, Dublin,
Sept. 19, 1850.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

TO MINISTERS AND DEACONS.

IT is particularly requested that all applications for SUPPLIES may be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, at No. 33, New Finchley-road, St. John's Wood.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE Sessional Prospectus for 1850 51 is now ready, and may be had on application at Messrs. JACKSON and WALFORD'S, St. Paul's Churchyard; or at the Office of the College, No. 13, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row.

NEW ASYLUM for INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.—For Orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

The next HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY next. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from ten till four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, { Hon. Secs.
THOS. W. AVELING,
JOHN HENRY CUZNER, Sub-Secretary.

Life Subscriptions, £5 5s.; Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d. The votes increase in proportion to the Subscription.

Office, 32, Poultry.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

PARK CHAPEL, SYDENHAM, KENT.

THE OPENING of the above Place of Worship will take place (D.V.) TO-MORROW, October 10, 1850, when TWO SERMONS will be preached—that in the Afternoon, at Three o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, A.M., and in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. THOMAS ARCHER, D.D.

Tea will be provided, in the adjoining School-room, at Five o'clock precisely.

Collections will be made at the close of each service in aid of the Building Fund.

Trains, which call at Sydenham, leave the London-bridge Terminus a quarter past every hour.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

TWELFTH AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE TWELFTH AUTUMNAL MEETING of the UNION will be held in SOUTHAMPTON, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of OCTOBER.

On MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER the 14th, the Preparatory Meeting for Prayer will be held. An Address will be delivered by Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Kensington.

On the FORENOONS of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 16, and 17, Meetings for Conference will be held. Chair to be taken at Half-past Nine o'clock precisely, by Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, for Dr. Morison, who, from ill health, is unable to attend.

On TUESDAY EVENING, the Public Meeting in favour of British Missions will be held.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, that for the support of the Board for General Education on Voluntary Principles.

On THURSDAY EVENING the Annual Sermon will be preached, by Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York.

All brethren intending to be present on this occasion, and desiring hospitable reception, are requested to inform Sampson Payne, Esq., Clayfield-house, Southampton, of their intention; and it is very desirable that such information should be given as early as possible.

ALGERNON WELLS,
WILLIAM STERN PALMER, { Secretaries.

THE LAST DAY PAMPHLET.—A Prize will be awarded by the Editor of the *Leader* to the author of the best Essay upon the 18th verse of the 2nd Chapter of the 1st General Epistle of John. For further particulars read the *Leader*, which contains all the news of the week, and is the organ of the Religious and Social Reformers. Published every Saturday, by J. Clayton, jun., Strand. Price 6d.

SURREY MISSION.—The AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Society will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, October 22, at NORWOOD CHAPEL (Rev. B. Kent's).

The Rev. JOHN BURNET, of Camberwell, will preach in the Morning, service to commence at half-past Eleven. And a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening; Chair to be taken at half-past Six.

T. KENNERLEY, { Secretaries.

J. M. SOULE,

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and BINDERS.—To be sold, with immediate possession, a genuine and respectable business of the above kind, in full trade, which has been carried on upwards of 20 years in a county town within 60 miles of London. To save trouble to all parties, no one need reply, who will not be able to pay down the amount of the valuation (about £450), at the time of entering. Address, O. C., care of Mr. P. Simmons, 34, St. Mary Axe, London.

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In-patients admitted every Thursday at Three o'clock by letters of recommendation from Subscribers. Out patients received daily, without letters of recommendation, at half-past One o'clock.

Subscriptions and donations received by Messrs. Strahan and Co., Strand; Messrs. Prescott and Co., Threadneedle-street; and by RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

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Will be ready on the 30th October, price Sixpence, THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK AND POLITICAL YEAR BOOK for 1851. No effort will be spared to sustain its character as the best Political Almanack, published.

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Number I., price 2d.

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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISBIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 256.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

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to be treated as an airy speculation. On the principle that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," so substantial benefit enjoyed is weightier than the most cogent reasons for surrender. Nor is the matter much mended by securing, as we propose to do, to every existing clergyman a life-interest in his emoluments. Such an arrangement will scarcely alter his mode of looking at the question, however it might allay his personal fears—and even if it did, if it purchased his neutrality, it would only provoke into sterner opposition the numerous expectants who are hoping to step into his shoes. There will always be a strong bodyguard, therefore, ready with heart and hand to defend the Establishment against all assailants. Vested interests, even when fair compensation is offered, can never be disturbed without exciting considerable hubbub. The channel through which millions sterling have been wont to flow annually, can hardly be diverted, however advantageously for the people, without our first encountering very determined resistance. So much, at least, we ought to take for granted.

This, however, is not all. The income of the Church of England attaches to the institution not merely those who enjoy, and those who are looking to enjoy it, but also those who have acquired the right to confer it—we mean the patrons. It is pleasant to have good things in one's gift—and it is sometimes profitable withal. That sort of power and influence which the possession of Church patronage secures is not likely to be lightly parted with. Besides the money value of what is thus placed at the disposal of this family, or that—which may or may not be lightly esteemed—the hold, both social and political, which it gives to the donor over the presentee, and, through him, over parishioners, is no small matter in the estimation of aristocracy and gentry. It is this, seconded by attentions which they invariably show to the clergy, which makes the Church so largely tributary to their wishes and purposes, and converts it so effectually into an engine for working out their will with the people. Patronage, too, has come to be regarded as a "vested interest"—a marketable and valuable property—a prize to be settled on marriageable daughters, or handed down to eldest sons—and hence, any proposal which would virtually destroy it, such as the separation of the Church from the State, will naturally enough provoke the decided opposition of the class to whom we have referred.

The income which is thus periodically disposed of, and thus annually received, has, of course, to be spent—and, all things considered, the bulk of it will be spent with the same tradesman. The butcher, baker, haberdasher, and so on, who fingered so much of the Church's gold last year, has reason to anticipate equal good fortune this. The gain, in some cases, may be comparatively trivial, but the connexion is deemed important—for the clerical customer brings others, or, should he become offended, takes others away. Now, conceive of millions sterling doing this kind of work all over the country—and what can you expect as the nett result? On the average, will these tradespeople be eager to understand the right and the wrong of an institution which puts so much business in their way? Will they be very keen to discern the moral aspects of the question we seek to place before them? Will they entertain it with serious impartiality? Will their judgment of it be unbiased, or their views concerning it prompt to deeds which may tell in favour of our enterprise? He would be a foolish man who would expect so much. Taking human nature as it is, one cannot but discern in the facts we have just glanced at, reason strong enough to account for a vast deal of that inertness of the public mind on the Establishment question which earnest Anti-state-churchmen have been doomed to encounter. And what has been will long continue to be. Almost innumerable are the pecuniary interests actually, or in imagination, identified with the continuance of the Church Establishment. Emphatically true is it in relation to her that "money is a defence."

We have now, we think, stated all the more

discouraging features of our great enterprise. We have purposely dwelt upon each separately, and, as some will be apt to think, at needless length. The worst of the case is now before us. Searching, and without shrinking, we have looked at all our difficulties. And were this the only side of the picture, we might well be tempted to lay aside our project in blank despair. Almost everything seems to be against us—nor can it be much wondered at that superficial observers, or timid actors, should counsel us to give over a work in which failure is so certain. Well! we need scarcely sum up what we have written. Those of our readers who have had patience to follow us thus far, can, by a slight exercise of memory, do this for themselves. We should be loth to weary them further with vain repetitions. The rest of our task will be more inspiring. We have to note now, not the difficulties to be overcome, but the powers available for overcoming them. Perhaps, as we proceed, we may grow to a rational and solid confidence of future and complete success. At any rate, we shall understand better precisely where we are—a thing much to be desired by all who would prosecute cheerily a work of stupendous magnitude. We hope, however, that by the time we have brought this survey to a close, the sincere friends of the cause we have in hand will see fresh reason to labour heartily, and to persevere to the end—and that with more unwavering faith than ever they will be disposed to exclaim, "More is He that is with us than all they that be against us."

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

CASE OF MR. TOD.

We learn from the *Scottish Press* that on Monday evening week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called by the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, was held in Albany-street Chapel, for the purpose of considering the evils resulting from the connexion of religion with the State, and in order to express sympathy with Mr. Tod, now a prisoner in the Calton Gaol for non-payment of annuity-tax. The place of meeting was crowded to the door, several hundreds having been compelled to go away unable to obtain admission. The Rev. J. R. Campbell, of Albany-street Chapel, presided. On and around the platform we observed the Rev. Jonathan Watson, James Robertson, William Reid, J. L. Aikman, Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, Dalkeith; Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Earlston; Rev. James Robertson, Newington; Rev. Mr. Evans, Scarborough; Councillor Gray, Professor Dick, Messrs. Stott, Russell, Duncan, Copeland, Robertson, Henderson, Milan, Bowack, Laing, Hunter, Musket, J. W. Mackie, and Kerr.

After an able and judicious speech from the Chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Portsbury, who gave an interesting sketch of the Voluntary agitation in Scotland, Rev. Jonathan Watson, Rev. William Reid, Mr. Copeland, Mr. J. H. Stott, Mr. Russell, the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Scarborough, and the Rev. Mr. Aikman. The resolutions adopted by the meeting were as follows:—

1. That in the opinion of this meeting, the principle involved in conferring grants upon religious bodies is not found in the New Testament, is not required by the cause of Christ, is calculated to impede rather than aid the progress of the truth, and is directly opposed to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

2. That the incarceration of citizens who on principle refuse payment of the annuity tax, clearly proves that the system in support of which that tax is levied, is essentially of a persecuting spirit, trampling upon the cherished convictions of thousands, and imperilling the public peace.

3. That this meeting sympathizes with Mr. Tod in his imprisonment, and consider his resistance on the sacred ground of conscience worthy of admiration.

4. That this meeting resolve to carry on a determined agitation of their Anti-state-church principles, and will not consider their object gained, until the rights of conscience be respected—the annuity-tax abolished—and the Church be separated from the State, and enjoy that freedom from human legislation, which her Gracious Founder mercifully ordained.

5. That this meeting adopt a letter of remonstrance, which will be found in our report of the meeting, to the city clergy, with an earnest recommendation that they give to it a candid and serious perusal.

The various speakers bore testimony to the high character of Mr. Tod. The Chairman said, that reference had been made more than once to-night to the imputation of unworthy motives which had been cast upon Mr. Tod by certain men of sordid and besotted minds. He had received a note from Mr. Tod, which he thought proved conclusively that his motives were not such as had been represented,

He referred to certain letters which he had received, one of which he mentions as being peculiarly consolatory and as fully sympathizing with him in the course he had thought proper to pursue. The letter alluded to contained a one-pound note, which the writer presented to Mr. Tod to be disposed of as he should think proper. Mr. Tod, while appreciating the kindness of the writer of the letter, said in regard to it, "I have said, and I say it again, that I value the co-operation of my friends far more than any offers they can make to serve me in a pecuniary point of view; although I do not object to receive money when it is sent on the condition that it will go to help the cause we all have so much at heart." Was this a sordid man? (cheers.) Mr. Tod further mentioned in his note, that he had had the pleasure of receiving a series of resolutions, agreed to by the Religious Freedom Society of Aberdeen, expressing their strong disapprobation of the annuity-tax, and of the harsh and oppressive treatment which Mr. Tod had received from the agents of the city clergy, and their warmest sympathy with that gentleman in his endurance of persecution for conscience sake. The resolutions were signed by Mr. David Macallan, who was well known as an old and well-tried friend of the voluntary principle.

In commenting on this spirited meeting the *Scottish Press* says:—

On Monday night the speakers acquitted themselves nobly. High principle, sturdy resolution, and an enthusiastic assertion of what is true and right, took their audience, as it were, by storm; and the fine feeling and excited aspirations of that crowd of intelligent citizens, seemed moved by a common impulse. But, eloquent and truthful, and potent, as were the addresses, the secret spark that kindled up the emotion shot out its electric influence from yon prison window. It was a remarkable circumstance that, whatever the commotion among the sea of heads, no sooner was Mr. Tod's name mentioned, than a whisper could have been heard, so greedy were the audience to learn how he fared and felt; and when allusions were made to his excellent character, and short but satisfactory confession, or still more tenderly to his amiable wife and youthful family—husbandless and headless—a gush of sympathy and admiration found its expression in the loudest cheers. Even on the streets, beyond where aught but the mere tones of the speakers' voices could reach, the cheering was taken up, and intuition furnished material for the responses of kindred spirits.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The members of the Tuthill-stairs Baptist Church, Newcastle, at their monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. James Potts, seconded by Mr. J. L. Angas, a resolution, expressing sympathy with Mr. Tod, now in prison in Edinburgh for non-payment of a local ecclesiastical impost, called the "annuity tax," and characterising his incarceration as "an additional proof of the necessity of depriving all religious bodies, whatever their pretensions to purity, of the power of oppressing others, by means of alliance with the State." The pastor and deacons were requested to sign the resolution on behalf of the members, and to transmit it to Mr. Tod.

THE TRACTARIAN CONTROVERSY.

DR. HOOK ON DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.

A long letter from the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, to the secretaries of the Yorkshire Church Union, appears in the *Times*. The rev. gentleman classes the enemies of the Church under the titles—"Romanizers," Rationalists, and Calvinists, the true friends being a rare few, termed "High Churchmen." The revival of "Church legislation" (one of the objects of the "Union"), would not, he thinks, be expedient, "in a revolutionary age, when the minds of most men are given to change, and when both Latitudinarians and Romanizers, though disagreeing in everything else, are united in spreading a spirit of disloyalty towards the Church of England." A Convocation at this time would only be an arena on which two impassioned parties would contend for the mastery: "the party which sympathises with Calvinism and Protestant dissent, and the party which sympathises with Mediævalism and Romish dissent. And from the very circumstances of this party warfare, attended by the violence and immoralities from which party warfare is seldom exempt, Rationalism would acquire the influence of a moderator, and Infidelity would triumph." He does not, however, intend to say that church legislation may not, under certain circumstances, be desirable, or that circumstances may not arise to render it expedient, if not necessary; but "this time will not arrive till those younger members of our communion who are now most clamorous for Convocation shall have become a little better acquainted than they now are with the doctrine, the discipline, the position, the history, and the reformation of the Church of England, and until, ceasing to wallow in the muddy waters of Romish theology, they shall resort to the works of our great divines—those giants of learning before the calm majesty of whose wisdom the divines of the present day seem but as irritable polemics or mere sentimentalists." Since "as there is a tendency to Erastianism and Rationalism on the part of some of those who profess to be members of the Church of England, and have been forced into her high places by a despotic exercise of the Royal prerogative, so there is also on the part of others a tendency to the equally prevailing and obnoxious heresies of the Church of Rome; the question is, of necessity, asked, What steps have you taken to prevent the intrusion of Romanizers into the discussions of your society?" He suggests that he may be met with the remark that by some parties he is himself accused of Popery.

I know it, and I laugh the accusation to scorn, because

it is made by those who are ignorant of the principles of the Church of England, or, in their ignorance of Christianity, regard as Popish the Church of England itself.

To prevent a doubt on the subject of his Protestantism, the rev. gentleman further on adopts the disgusting phraseology of Exeter Hall, and speaks of persons whose "hearts have gone a whoring after the abominations of Rome." He does not, he says, see how members of the Church of England can be called upon to form a union, except on the principles, and in vindication of the principles, of the English Reformation.

These principles are both Catholic and Protestant—Catholic as opposed to the peculiarities of Rationalism, and Protestant as opposed to the Mediævalism of the Romanist. I do not see how a consistent High churchman can, after what has transpired, join your union, unless you state one of your objects to be "to maintain and propagate the principles of the English Reformation; to uphold scriptural and primitive truth, in opposition to Mediæval heresies; and to preserve the middle position of the Church of England in opposition equally to Rationalistic scepticism and Romish superstition." If this were to be one of the avowed objects of your institution, it would exclude Romanizers as well as all Rationalists, and would bring together High Churchmen, or those who are determined to maintain the principles of the reformed catholic church of England. . . . The damage done to the High Church party from its temporary contact with Romanizers is great, and must be borne. Suspicion may attach to us, though we know how cordially, I may say how bitterly, we are hated by the Romanizers; but we are not to let the principles of the English Reformation, as distinguished from ultra-Protestantism on the one side, and Popery on the other, be on that account forgotten. On the contrary, though there are both Calvinists and Romanists among us, I am convinced that a Church union formed as I have suggested, which, while it stands opposed to any despotic exercise of the Royal supremacy, which it will seek to regulate, not to remove, shall propagate at the same time and uphold the principles of the English Reformation, will soon number many true followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, who now, not without justice, regard High Churchmen with suspicion, but who have unconsciously imbibed our principles.

The letter closes with a hopeful glance (for High Churchmen) into the future:—

When we look upon the present state of Europe, and read from the sure word of prophecy that before the second coming of our Lord there will be a great "falling away;" when we mark the gigantic progress of Infidelity, wherever either Rationalism or Romanism has gained the ascendant,—we cannot but conceive that the Second Coming is near at hand, and that the last days are come. When we also remember that Anti-christ will have done such fearful work before our Lord shall come again, that faith will hardly be found upon earth, it is the belief of not a few—and among the number I am one—that in England and in England's Church the remnant of the faithful will be found—the faithful few, who, under the great Captain of our Salvation, will go forth conquering and to conquer, with weapons not carnal, but mighty through God, to the pulling down of strongholds, casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the kingdom of God, and bringing to captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.

SPLIT AMONGST THE TRACTARIANS.—The Bristol Church Union held a special general meeting, yesterday week, to take into consideration certain resolutions and a declaration of attachment to the Established Church, proposed by the Rev. W. Palmer. Mr. Palmer suggested the formation of a new organization, "more extensive and more united than has hitherto been realized, for the vindication of the faith and the rights of the Church; that, in order to insure mutual confidence among those who shall co-operate in such an organization, and to inspire confidence in the minds of the great body of Churchmen, clergy and laity, it is requisite that a declaration should be put forth, explanatory of the principles upon which the organization is to be based; that is to say—unswerving attachment to the Church of England, to her doctrine, and to the essentials of her discipline, as the same have been transmitted from primitive antiquity, restored at the period of the Reformation, and embodied in her formularies of faith and worship;—and that the said declaration should also contain an explicit repudiation of Romanism, as well as of the principles of mere negative Protestantism, and of the latitudinarianism of the day." An amendment, condemnatory of Mr. Palmer's scheme, was proposed by Lord Forbes, and seconded by A. J. B. Hope, Esq. On a show of hands, the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority. The minority then formed a new association, to be called the "Somerset and Bristol Church Union."

THE REV. H. WILBERFORCE.—The statement of a weekly chronicle, said to enjoy a certain amount of Court influence and favour, that the Rev. Henry Wilberforce had not joined the Church of Rome, but had returned to his late living of East Farleigh, is quite incorrect. Mr. Wilberforce (my informant was an eye-witness of the proceeding) was confirmed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin last Saturday week, and his children have been received along with him, Mrs. Wilberforce having been received before they left England. Mr. Wilberforce was received at Brussels—his children at Mechlin.—*London Correspondent of the Oxford Herald.*

The Rev. George Anthony Denison, M.A., vicar of East Brent, the leader in the recent educational movement of the High Church party, has published "An Appeal to the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, to combine for the defence of the Church, and for the recovery of her Rights and Liberties," in which, after remarking on the present state of affairs, he observes:—

The church must set her own seal upon a great sys-

tem of agitation, because it is plainly written upon the wall, that if she do not she will shortly die. Churchmen must combine throughout the length and breadth of the land. There has been such a thing without the pale of the Church, as a solemn league and covenant. I am not afraid to say that there must be an analogous combination now within the pale of the Church. The great object of the Church's league and covenant must be the immediate restoration of her synodal action. So soon as this is attained and placed upon sure ground, let all irregular action and combination at once cease and determine—till it is attained and placed upon sure ground, let the whole land be filled with both; let it be a reproach to a parish that it does not agitate.

THE LAITY IN CONVOCATION.—At the dinner which succeeded the visitation of the Bishop of Chichester, held at Lewes, yesterday week, his lordship said:—

It may be interesting to you to learn, that if a Synod of the Church be assembled in Convocation or otherwise, it is the unanimous opinion of the whole bench of Bishops, without a single exception—I repeat it, without a single exception—that there should be a considerable infusion of the lay element in its constitution. I will not be quite positive that these were the exact words used, but they were to this precise effect.—*Correspondent of the Guardian.*

THE BISHOP OF BRECHIN.—The rumoured conversion of the Rev. Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, to the Roman-Catholic faith, has been authoritatively contradicted by one of his friends writing from Dundee, who states that the right reverend doctor is at present in the active discharge of his pastoral duties in that town, whence he has returned after a few weeks' relaxation. The bishop, it is said, did not think it necessary himself to contradict the rumour referred to.—*Scottish Guardian.*

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—The Anti-state-church Association commences this month the work of agitation for the season, and this, apparently, will be carried on as vigorously as ever. On Friday two deputations will sally forth in different directions. The Secretary proceeds to North Wales, where public meetings are announced as follows:—Llangollen, on the 11th October; Holywell, 14th; Denbigh, 15th; Rhyl, 16th; Carnarvon, 17th; Bangor, 21st; Port Madoc, 22nd; Dolgelly, 23rd; Bala, 25th; Llanfyllin, 28th; and Newtown, 29th. At most of the meetings speeches will be delivered both in English and in Welsh, Mr. Williams being accompanied at each by one of the following gentlemen connected with the Principality:—Rev. William Rees, of Liverpool; Rev. H. Pugh, of Mostyn; Rev. D. Price, of Denbigh; Rev. W. Ambrose, of Port Madoc; Rev. J. Prichard, of Llangollen; Rev. S. Roberts, of Llanbrynmair. Mr. Kingsley commences on the 11th a series of meetings and lectures in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, visiting Billericay, Rivenhall, Debenham, Framlingham, Braintree, Ipswich, Coggeshall, Colchester, Woodbridge, and Wickham Market, between that date and the 24th. At Braintree and Ipswich (on the 16th and 17th) he will be accompanied by Mr. Miall. About the 12th of next month Mr. Burnet and Mr. Kingsley are to hold meetings at Bury St. Edmunds, Norwich, and Yarmouth. On the 11th of November Mr. Miall and the Rev. J. Gordon (of Coventry) will commence a tour in Yorkshire, visiting Sheffield, Hull, York, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Wakefield, and Huddersfield. The towns in Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, are to be visited at the beginning of December. The metropolitan operations of the committee will be commenced, we understand, by a soirée of the friends of the association, to be held at the London Tavern on the 7th of November. It is also, we believe, intended to make greater efforts than have yet been put forth by means of the press. A batch of popular tracts on different aspects of the Anti-state-church question has just been issued, and others are announced to be in preparation.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—According to a return to the house of Commons just issued, there are, exclusive of proctors, 123 officers of ecclesiastical courts in Ireland. The fees received by them in the year ending the 1st of April in the present year, amounted to £11,728 9s. 4d. In the preceding year the fees were £12,513 3s. 11d.; and in 1848 they were £14,267 4s. 4d. A similar return respecting ecclesiastical courts in England is required.

THE TRACTARIAN CLERGYMAN AND THE PLYMOUTH JOURNAL.—Mr. Isaac Latimer, of the *Plymouth Journal*, is still at war with the Tractarian clergy of that town. Hearing that bills were posted in the district of St. Peter's, inviting parishioners and "others" to attend at the consecration of St. Peter's church, he applied for a ticket. On the opening of the Eldad chapel, however, he gave so faithful an account of the novelties introduced into the ceremonial,—the bowings and genuflexions, the intoning and monotoning, turning and returning,—that Mr. Prynne, the incumbent of the new edifice, felt it a solemn duty, as far as in him lay, "to protect the worshippers and communicants at St. Peter's church from the idle and profane gaze of a mere spectator!" He would not give a ticket without a pledge that the applicant came to take a *bond fide* part in the ceremony, and would not report what he might witness. Mr. Latimer replied, by avowing that his object was to give a fair and honest report of the proceedings; adding, that, after more than twenty years' connexion with the press, this was the first instance that he had ever had of such a question being put. Called on to attend a Synagogue to-day, a Roman Catholic church or chapel to-morrow, a meeting of the Latter-day Saints the next day, then

an Evangelical or a Tractarian meeting, together with meetings of sundry other bodies of Christians and anti-Christians, following quickly in succession, and yet expected to give an assurance that he would *bond fide* take part in the ceremonies of all these sectaries,—how could he do it? Yet it would be just as right for a Mohammedan, an Israelite, or a Mormonite, to ask him to give such an assurance, as for Mr. Prynne. The answer has been in part anticipated. It was, that the consecration of a church to God being a very solemn act, and Mr. Latimer's avowed intention being that of a reporter of the proceedings simply, he felt it a solemn duty, as far as in him lay, "to protect the worshippers and communicants at St. Peter's church from the idle and profane gaze of a mere spectator." Now, this plea might have been allowed some force, however contrary to custom, had not the scrupulous Mr. Prynne given tickets to other reporters, who wished to attend merely as reporters; the real fact being, that he "particularly wished to keep out *'the Journal.'*" Mr. Latimer wrote to the Bishop of the diocese, who "has on two several occasions in Plymouth, objected to any person being kept out of the church at the time of its consecration;" and although he received no answer, he resolved to insist upon his right, and succeeded in asserting it. A large force of police was in attendance, and the Superintendent announced, that he was instructed by the Mayor to act under Mr. Prynne's directions. To this Mr. Latimer replied, that his worship had no power to delegate his authority to any man; and he dared either clergy or police to obstruct his entrance. After a long altercation, the militant churchman gave way, and the triumphant vindicator of a public right entered the building, but not (such was the clerical salvo) till the bell had rung.—*Patriot.*

AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH IS THE GRAVE OF INTELLECT.—To impose a fixed, unchangeable creed is to raise prison walls around the mind; and when the reception of this creed is made a condition of dignities and rich benefices, it produces moral as well as intellectual degradation, and palaises the conscience as much as it fetters thought. *Once make antiquity a model for future ages*, and fasten on the mind a system *too sacred for examination*, and beyond which it must not stray, and in extinguishing its hope of progress you take away its life. . . . In England, the Established Church has been a dozing place to minds which anywhere else would have signalized themselves. —*Memoir of W. E. Channing.*

A VIOLENT STORM.—On Sunday and Monday, heavy gales of wind appear to have prevailed generally in the metropolis and the country as well as along the coast. At Liverpool, on Sunday night, a complete gale set in, the gusts of which were frequent and powerful, and roared and rattled with great violence over the more exposed and elevated parts of the town. Several disasters ensued. A brigantine drove ashore on Crosby Point, and an empty boat was cast ashore at Southport. Shortly after 9 o'clock, also, a schooner got upon the North Bank. Subsequently she drifted off into the vicinity of No. 47 per chart, but a steam-tug was near her. Her crew abandoned her in their own boat at half-past 9 o'clock. The latest telegraphic report mentions the capsizing of a schooner, the crew of which had not been seen, and the dismantling of a large ship. —At Nottingham, the gale caused a number of accidents. Shortly before 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, whilst a number of people were standing in the market-place, looking at the exterior of Wombwell's menagerie, a tall chimney at the top of the house occupied by Messrs. Hopkinson and Welsh, grocers, was blown down, and in falling carried along with it the greater portion of the roof, the front cornice, and a large quantity of lead, altogether weighing from two to three tons, which, with scarcely a moment's warning, fell heavily upon the pavement, knocking several people down, burying two persons, a youth and a young woman, among the *debris*, and very narrowly missing the roofs of Mr. Wombwell's caravans. The two persons seriously injured were removed to the General Hospital. They proved to be William Morrell, aged ten years, dead, having been crushed by a large sheet of lead falling upon him; and a woman, named Ellis, aged about 34, whose head is so severely lacerated that it is considered impossible she can recover. She is, moreover, suffering from concussion of the brain. Numbers of other persons were similarly hurt; but none, except the two named, are likely to lose their lives.—The packet that left Boulogne at ten o'clock on Sunday night, for Folkestone, encountered so severe a gale in the Channel, that, instead of making the harbour at the latter port, she was forced round to Margate, where she was run ashore on Monday morning at seven o'clock. All her passengers landed in safety, and started for London by railway.—Four lives were lost on Sunday, from a pleasure party, which went down to the Bristol Channel, on a pleasure trip in a half-deck boat. The boat was capsized, and four lives lost.

BURY ATHENAEUM.—Lord Stanley, on Thursday, laid the foundation-stone of an educational institute in the town of Bury, to be called the Bury Atheneum. Lady Stanley, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, and Lady Mary Egerton, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. William Brown, M.P., and Mr. Henry, M.P., were among the large and distinguished company present. Lord Stanley made a flowing address, on the civilizing influences of such institutions. The Earl of Derby had given the land upon which the building is to be erected.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The fourth annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance (British organization) was opened at Liverpool, on yesterday evening week. The place selected for the meeting, the beautiful saloon of the Philharmonic Hall, was crowded to excess. There could not be less than 1,000 persons present, amongst these being 200 gentlemen, lay and clerical, of various denominations, from different parts of the kingdom, and some of whom have come from the most remote distances. The meeting having been opened with devotional exercises,

The Rev. W. Withers Ewbank, who presided, read the annual address. He referred to the losses which the conference had sustained during the past year, in consequence of the death of some of its most prominent members, particularly the Rev. E. Bickersteth, and pointed the members of the alliance to the only source from whence consolation from such a bereavement could come. He next dilated upon the nature and objects of the alliance, and, in an able and eloquent manner, pointed out its definite and simple character, showing clearly that its objects were to promote the union of Christian love amongst all those who, already one in Christ, were in possession of Christian unity. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to notice a few of the important results which he anticipated from a more general spread of genuine Christianity throughout the catholic church. After dwelling on this topic at considerable length, he adverted to the want of Christian charity, and very severely censured those parties who, notwithstanding their prominent position in the world, their popularity with certain classes, and their professed earnestness for the cause of Christ, had, in the most bigoted and irreligious manner, anathematized all who would not embrace what was termed the orthodox faith, and swallow the theological pills of Luther and Calvin. On this point the arguments of the rev. president were clear, cogent, and convincing. He then asked the conference to show their Roman Catholic friends the true glory of Christ's church, by exemplifying the spirit of love and charity towards all men.

The Rev. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin, then supported the practical resolutions enforced at the formation of the alliance. The most important of them is the following:—

That the members of this alliance earnestly and affectionately recommend to each other, in their own conduct, and particularly in their own use of the press, carefully to abstain from and put away all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, with all malice; and in all things in which they may differ from each other to be kind, tender-hearted, and charitable, forgiving one another even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven them; and in everything seeking to be followers of God as dear children, and to walk in love, as Christ also has loved them.

He expressed a belief, in reference to controversy, that greater advantage would, by this time, have gained over the Romish Church in Ireland, if Protestant advocates had exhibited more of the spirit of love.

The conference met at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Alexander, who briefly addressed the meeting, and introduced the Rev. Dr. King, of Glasgow, on whom he called to address the conference on the "solemn and affecting bereavements with which the alliance had been visited." The rev. doctor introduced the subject by referring to the origin of the alliance, and to the prophecies which had been made of its failure, owing to the unions of persons who held such various opinions. He showed that such prognostications were unfounded, and that the alliance had gone on prosperously. The past experience had proved that the alliance could go on harmoniously, notwithstanding the existence of minor differences in points of faith. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to the subject of his address, and, in a very feeling manner, adverted to the solemn and affecting movements with which the alliance had been visited during the past year, several of their greatest men having been taken from them, but as it was the Lord's will, they, the alliance, should bow in deep submission. This was followed by an able address from the Rev. J. Alexander. At the conclusion of these exercises, the Conference met for the discharge of the regular business of the organization. Officers were appointed, and an abstract of the Report was read by the secretary; the reading of which occupied upwards of an hour. The principal topics were—the Sabbath postage question—Dr. Achilli's case—the bereavements of the Alliance—the appointment of a visitation committee—the formation of ladies' committees—the exhibition of 1851—the Infidelity prize essays—reports from foreign organizations—sub-divisional committees. The discussion which followed the reading of this document referred principally to the case of Dr. Achilli, many brethren thinking it necessary that the Alliance should recommend him to vindicate his character from recent Romanist aspersions; while others thought that such a recommendation would be unwise and unnecessary. In the evening, a soirée of the members and friends took place, followed by a meeting, over which John Cropper, jun., presided.

On Thursday, the Conference again assembled for devotional exercises, Dr. Grey presiding. The Rev. William Arthur spoke to the topic, "Personal Responsibility in Relation to the Alliance." The remainder of Thursday's Conference was principally occupied with the question of the proposed assembly of Christians of all nations next year, in reference to which very considerable diversity of opinion existed amongst the members. In the evening a public meeting was held, which was presided over by T. H. Graham, Esq.

On Friday morning, the Conference assembled for

humiliation and prayer in reference to Popery, infidelity, and Sabbath desecration, and the remainder of the sitting was taken up with the case of Dr. Achilli, the Conference of 1851, and other matters not disposed of at previous sittings. Several important resolutions were passed, and this concluded the more public business. In the afternoon, the Executive Council assembled and closed the entire proceedings.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—In connexion with the London Missionary Society, held a quarterly meeting on Wednesday last, in the school-rooms adjoining Barbican Chapel. After tea, Dr. Tidman, as president, occupied the chair, and delivered an impressive address on the present position of missions, the results attained, and the hopes that may reasonably be indulged as to their ultimate success. The Rev. J. Hamilton afterwards addressed the meeting. The corresponding secretary, Mr. S. T. Williams, then gave detailed accounts of the society and its auxiliaries, inviting special attention to its objects, and soliciting the co-operation of the young men of London. Were such aid vigorously and systematically afforded, the power and influence of Divine truth would soon be felt and owned in every land. A vote of thanks to Dr. Tidman for his masterly address closed the proceedings.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—The first stone of a spacious new chapel, for the use of the Congregational body, was laid yesterday week, by D. W. Wire, Esq., in the Caledonian-road, Pentonville. The site selected is part of Cox's estate, a corner piece of ground, nearly opposite the bottom of Richmond-road. The building is to be erected after a design by Mr. A. Trimen, author of "Church and Chapel Architecture." It will be in the Grecian style, having in front a lofty portico, with four columns resting on a square basement, and supporting a handsome architrave and entablature of the Doric order. There will be six windows on each side and two in front, one on each side the portico. It will afford accommodation for 1,000; and the basement—lofty, well-lighted and ventilated—will be arranged into convenient school and class-rooms, where upwards of 600 children and young people may be taught. The entire cost is not to exceed £2,680, towards which the Congregational Chapel Building Society has voted £700—£400 as a grant, and £300 as a loan. The subscription list amounts to upwards of £1,100, leaving about £800 to be raised. The contract for the building has been taken by Mr. G. Myers, for £2,436; he has engaged to complete it by the 26th of March next. The ceremony was witnessed by a great concourse of spectators, who were accommodated under a spacious awning, erected over the spot where the stone was to be laid. A large body of the Congregational ministers were present, including the Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., the Rev. J. Spong, the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., the Rev. B. S. Hollis, the Rev. J. W. Richardson, the Rev. J. Woodward, the Rev. C. Gilbert, the Rev. James Bennett, D.D., the Rev. William Tyler, the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, and the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, late missionary to Berbice, who is to be the future minister of the chapel. After singing and prayer, a bottle, containing sundry documents connected with the erection of the chapel, was deposited in a cavity, and Mr. Wire then laid the stone with the accustomed formalities. In the course of a brief address, he observed that a short time ago he had assisted in laying the foundation of a building in that neighbourhood, which was designed for a very different purpose—the prison for the reception of convicts, now in the course of erection by the City authorities. That was a building absolutely necessary in the present condition of the country; but he hoped that necessity would ultimately be done away with, by buildings like that which they were now founding, whose design was not to punish, but to prevent crime, and to remove its most prolific cause—ignorance. In that neighbourhood there were 26,000 inhabitants who had no opportunity of attending a place of worship; the population was rapidly increasing, but the means of instruction did not increase in proportion. The Rev. Dr. Bennett also addressed the meeting. Devotional exercises terminated the proceedings; and, in the afternoon, the ministers and friends took tea together in the school-room of Barnsbury Chapel. On this occasion 400 persons were present. The assembly was compelled to retire to the chapel, where the number was increased to 600. D. W. Wire, Esq., presided, and on his retirement about eight o'clock, the chair was taken by Roger Cunliffe, Esq. Though no collection was made, various sums were announced in the course of the evening, amounting, in the whole, to upwards of £100, including £25 from S. Morley, Esq., and a second contribution of £25 from Roger Cunliffe, Esq. The proceedings of the day were deeply interesting; we hope that this effort to establish a church in a locality where it is so much needed will be crowned with success.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, CHEDDAR, SOMERSETSHIRE.—A farewell tea-meeting was held at the above place of worship, on Tuesday afternoon, September 24th, in consequence of the removal of the Rev. S. I. Chew to Dover-street, Leicester. The attendance was large and respectable, and the expression of attachment unanimous and hearty.

The Rev. H. J. Heathcote, formerly of Cochrane, Ireland, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Erdington, near Birmingham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Watts, theological tutor of Spring-hill College, and proposes entering upon his stated labours on the first Lord's day in October.

CUPAR FIFE.—The Rev. J. Davies, of Reddings, Derbyshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the English Baptist Church, Cupar Fife, and intends to commence his stated labours there on the first Sabbath in November.

YATE.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW SCHOOL-ROOM.—This event, which had been looked forward to with considerable interest by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, took place on Monday week. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed at three o'clock, by H. Cosham, Esq., of the firm of Wethered, Keeling, and Cosham. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather several hundred spectators remained on the grounds for two hours. After some appropriate remarks from Mr. Cosham on right education, the Rev. B. Parsons made a short address, in the course of which he said, that this was, without exception, the best day that Yate had ever seen. He illustrated the advantages of education by humorous and telling anecdotes. Only let the people be true to themselves and all their wrongs would soon be redressed. Upwards of 300 children, who had arrived from the several schools in the neighbourhood, Nibley, Rangeworthy, Patchel, and Frampton Cotterell, were supplied with cakes at the close, and 230 persons adjourned to Nibley Chapel, where they sat down to an excellent tea. When the tables were cleared, Mr. Cosham was called to the chair. He explained that the school-room would cost £400, and said that he guaranteed £200, and that £50 had been promised, and the collectors had therefore to get £150 more. The chairman was followed by a series of short but pithy speeches from Messrs. Mathews, Ivey, Turner, Taylor, Croome, and Josiah Hunt. The speech of the latter gentleman would have been given at length, but space forbids.—*Abridged from the Bristol Examiner.*

SOMERSET ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of ministers and others connected with this Association was held at Paul's Meeting, on Wednesday. In the morning, a sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Manner, from "Be not hearers only, but doers of the word." Dinner was provided in the vestry at one o'clock, and was partaken of by a large number of persons; after which the Chairman (Rev. H. Addiscott) delivered a brief address, in the course of which he referred in an interesting manner to the antiquity of that association, the annual meetings of which had been held for nearly a century. He also directed attention to the importance of their colleges, and alluded to the centralization of colleges in London, and to the necessity which existed for supporting the minor ones in various parts of the country, which he enforced by stating the advantages he had himself derived from the Western College at Plymouth. T. Thompson, Esq., then, in the course of an eloquent address, eulogized the objects and operations of the Anti-state-church Association, and referred in glowing terms to the time when its end would be accomplished. Then, he said, we should see England smile; Tractarianism would be banished from the land, and Roman Catholics won over by the preaching of the cross, instead of winning over many from other churches, as at present. Surely these were times for us to live for God, and give ourselves to his service, depending on him for all that a Christian church ought to have. He then humorously referred to the fact that himself and Mr. Green stood alone in advocating Anti-state-church principles, and sat down amidst much applause. The Chairman, after some playful irony at the expense of Mr. Thompson, said that he (Mr. T.) and himself did not see matters alike. They all aimed at the same thing; they all desired the accomplishment of the same object; but he did not think that the means to which their good friend had referred were the best to bring about that object; and if he thought they were, he did not know that he should come forward in the way which many had done; but as he did not, he could not do so. He could not see that the society to which reference had been made was just the society to do all they desired to be done. He was aware that infidelity and irreligion prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the country; but he did not think the Anti-state-church Association could take them away. He felt persuaded that the best way was for persons to work in their own churches. He gave credit to them, however, for working in their own way; and let them give credit to him for working in his way. If he could not (and he could him) join that Association, he was not certain that he was not working for the cause of Christ as much as those who did. Mr. J. Bunter then addressed the meeting. He had, he said, been struck with the remark that their worthy pastor had made, to the effect that twenty-two ministers had left that Association in the course of seven years; he said that it showed that ministers only remained a short time with their people, and he (Mr. B.) thought that fact accounted to some extent for their exertions not producing a more powerful impression, for if the minister came and then went away in two or three years his value could not be duly esteemed, nor his labour properly estimated [hear, hear]. These remarks would apply particularly to many present, but he need not presume to make the application [laughter]. He wanted to see in associations of that kind more power—more moral power, and mental power, and heart power, and will power; and where the conscience, will, heart, and intellect, were all combined for the promotion of one great object, results great and important would follow. Where this was the case, the money-power would also be soon forthcoming; for when heart and will were united, all means would be used for the purpose of accomplishing the thing desired. After brief addresses from

the Revs. S. G. Green and E. Manner, the meeting separated. At five o'clock tea was provided in the vestry and partaken of by a goodly number of ministers and members of the congregation; after which a second sermon was preached in the chapel by the Rev. E. Manner. Collections were made at the close of the morning and evening services.—*Abridged from the Somerset County Gazette.*

MR. CLIFFORD HOOPER.—Mr. Clifford Hooper, of Dereham, Norfolk, and formerly of Highbury College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation assembling in London-road Chapel, Brighton.

LORD STANLEY ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—A new Agricultural Society was inaugurated, on Friday, at Bury, Lancashire. The dinner was attended by about 300 persons; Lord Stanley presiding. His speech was not very reassuring to Protectionists. Beginning by congratulating his audience on the spirit of improvement, and on the expenditure in agricultural improvement, which are going on in the neighbourhood, he expressed his confident belief, that that spirit of improvement, and that expenditure, would be equally beneficial to the landlord and the tenant. He was aware, he said, that some of those who would very shortly be acquainted with what he was saying, would ask—

Who is this who is holding out this encouragement to the farmers to lay out their capital? Who is this indulging in these dreams of agricultural prosperity, and promising this unbounded success as the result of further expenditure, of skill, and capital? Is this Lord Stanley, who, in the House of Lords, and elsewhere, has been avowing his belief that recent legislative measures have altogether swamped the energies of the farmer, and placed him in a situation of unparalleled difficulty, and subjected both him and the landlord in many parts of the country to distress and ruin?

He accepted the imputation, and attempted to clear up the apparent inconsistency in his views and conduct. Considerable impatience being expressed when he was assigning reasons why, in purely arable districts, it would be no longer worth while to grow wheat, his Lordship hastened to place before the Lancashire and Cheshire farmers a more agreeable picture of the future. That, he said, was not a purely agricultural, or an exclusively agricultural district. In fact, in many parts it was not to any great extent at all dependent for its prosperity on the price of corn. The farmers had at their doors the inestimable advantage for their produce, of an almost insatiable market, with the further advantage of an almost inexhaustible supply of manure; and, lastly, they were very far from having arrived at that expenditure of capital which, being permanently sunk in the soil, had led to an artificial fertility; they were not yet at that state of advancement, indeed, in which they could say they had placed the soil in the condition of even its natural fertility. The noble lord then went on to recommend increased cultivation of land in the following strain:—

Go on boldly—go on cultivating, notwithstanding the discouraging position of agricultural affairs generally, and improve the land. If you mean to cultivate it at all, cultivate it in an improved and scientific manner.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Walker, the son of the M.P. for the borough, and by other gentlemen present.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—The new law for the better government of her Majesty's Australian colonies (13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 69) will shortly be proclaimed by the Governors in the respective colonies. These colonies have greatly increased in population and commerce. In population (omitting New Zealand) the increase in ten years was 163,088. The population, according to the last return, was 333,764. The imports and exports have likewise greatly increased. The new act confers the elective franchise on a number of inhabitants who had not previously possessed the privilege. Port Phillip is to form a separate colony, and to be called, in honour of her majesty, "Victoria," for which a separate Legislative Council will be elected. Electoral districts are to be established in New South Wales, where freeholders, householders to £10 a-year, and landowners, may vote in the election of members of the Legislative Council. A registration of voters will take place. Legislative Councils may now be established in Van Dieman's Land and South Australia, as also in Western Australia. New laws will be made for the government of the several colonies, and taxes levied for certain civil and judicial services, not omitting considerable sums for public worship. The act contains 38 clauses, and is now on its way to the Australian colonies. It is to be proclaimed within six weeks of its arrival, and to take effect from the day of proclamation in the respective colonies.

THE GLASS BOTTLE CASE.—The Great Western Railway authorities have satisfied themselves, that in flinging a bottle from a carriage, Mr. Shivers, however imprudent, was not actuated by a malicious spirit; and therefore they have abandoned the prosecution against him. This was announced to the Marylebone magistrate on Wednesday. Wise, the man who was wounded, has recovered; and it was stated that Mr. Shivers would make him a present.

GOOD ADVICE TO FARMERS.—At the Durham Agricultural Society's yearly meeting, on Thursday, the Conservative Duke of Cleveland followed Mr. Granter, the Liberal M.P., with a speech insisting on the necessity for every sort of exertion by the farmers: they must discard antiquated modes of cultivation, and make the land bear, what he believes it will bear, at least double the produce now generally raised from it.

THE PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. BAYLEY'S LECTURES.

The third lecture of the course was delivered on Wednesday last, at the institution, 85, Aldersgate-street. It consisted chiefly of new and very striking illustrations of the several sentiments before expressed relative to education—what it would do for the working-classes; improve their manners, create a love of reputation, increase their capital, and so forth. The lecturer commenced with a humorous description of general mania for benefiting the working-man. Parliament issues a commission to count the teeth in his head—mammoth shops advertise for his patronage—insurance companies beseech him to insure his life—lords and ladies can scarcely find time to eat, so busy are they in establishing schools, and teaching the poor man's wife to scrub her floor—officers of the Board of Health come into his yard, taste the water he drinks, and measure how much smoke goes up his chimney—pious young ladies count their potatoes—and clerical gentlemen bring tracts, and a picture to boot, to his very door. What a blessed working-man the working-man must be! Yet the manners of the working-man are complained of, and justly so. Manners are minor morals. A man's attire is one of the indices to his inner life. The tailor may do a little for the manners, but the schoolmaster will do much more. Why should the working-man break two or three laws of grammar every time he opens his mouth, or use only about three hundred words—besides a conglomeration of cant and technicalities—while there are eighty thousand in the dictionary. Education changes all this. It makes even boys discontented with an uncleanly home, and venture on the world's wide sea alone. Education creates a love of reputation. "What shall I do to be for ever known?" is the exclamation of Cowley; and there is a kindred sentiment in every educated mind. But the ignorant does not know the value of character, nor think of his influence on others, nor care for the good opinion of the next generation. Sad nonsense is sometimes talked from our pulpits, and never more than when all ambition is condemned as of the Devil. You may elevate that sentiment to patriotism and philanthropy, to the highest forms of benevolence, the purest affection, the divinest excellence. Education is capital. Capital is said by the political economists—who, by the by, seem going down the hill now—to be threefold; labour, skill, and money, with their modifications and combinations. The working-man has no capital but his labour; and some say, that is as it should be—that if the people had both capitals, labour and money, they would have the mastery of the world, and there would be no breathing in it for the smell of the rogues. But how much does the poor man's capital cost him! His hands were made soft flesh, and they are turned to horn—God gave him a beautiful face, and labour has very frequently caricatured it into something not to be found in the animal world—God made him physically upright, but the weight of his capital makes him stoop, and often at thirty he has done with life. But, poor man! He gives twice as much for his capital as he need do if he would behave decently to his own brains. The educated man adds skill to the capital of labour, and makes the most of both—looks a-head, and marks the prosperity of his trade, and sees if there be an occupation in which his capital would be more profitable. An educated people cannot be cheated out of their civil rights. We have never seen an educated people. We have seen a people maddened with the delusions of loyalty, and with the delusions of revolution; but we have never seen a people universally educated. We are arriving at that goal—when we come to it, what a new world the sun will look down upon! The people have a right to control the Government—to say who shall be king, or whether there shall be no king at all. An educated people would dismiss from Parliament in a moment the calumnious chattering who deem them unfit to have the franchise, and crush a press that whispers against their liberty, or eulogizes Russian and Austrian tyrannies. Education develops the love of liberty—that which is half the human heart and half the human brain. Some men will have it that we are born with a mischievous surplus of this love of liberty, and that education must clip its wings and cut its talons. The best men have loved liberty the best and most passionately. The martyrs whose bones consecrate the earth need not have been martyrs if they would have modified their notions of liberty; but then they would not have been immortal. Milton and Cromwell, Vane and Martin, had they loved liberty less, our hearts would not thrill to-night as they do, at the mention of their names; nor the tide of appreciation roll on, as it has to roll on for ages yet unborn, and reached a greater height than ever. Education would improve the intellectual condition of the people. Nothing moves me more than to see a people reduced to live on periodicals and newspapers—very good in their way, but miserable in excess, and when substituted for the great literature of our fathers. Nothing will cure the evil but education. An uneducated people are no audience for the author—they read laboriously, miscall half the words, miss the metaphors, and cannot translate a sentence. I trust that the journeymen of London will help themselves in this matter—will get a People's College of their own, not a charitable, but a truly voluntary institution; that they will throw off that dependence on others, which is a weakness of the intellect and a vice of the heart.—The lecturer concluded an address of remarkable eloquence and humour amidst great applause.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATER GAS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—In your paper of September 11th is a letter signed "W. P. Gaskell," asserting the positive use of water gas, for illuminating as well as for culinary purposes, in Queenwood College, Hampshire.

Having sent away the paper (for further perusal) which contains the paragraph "tending to discredit the practicability of water gas," I cannot refer to the nature of the objection adduced to its use; but I have examined several chemical papers touching upon the subject, and submitted Mr. Gaskell's communication to the inspection of scientific gentlemen; and they, with the chemical works, concur in the statement, that *pure* water gas is totally unfit for illuminating purposes.

Water in its decomposition produces the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen; the former of which combines with the decomposing agent, as, for instance, heated iron, forming oxide of iron; and the latter, viz., hydrogen, is combustible, but of much lower specific gravity, and far less illuminating power, than coal or resin gas, and burns with a yellowish-white flame. For a more ample account of this see an able paper by Dr. A. Fyfe, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of September 1st, where it is fully shown that the light from hydrogen gas (the only gas producible from water that will burn) was extremely faint. In one experiment, where charcoal was added to the iron in the retort, the gas evolved "burned with a very feeble bluish flame."

In the experiment producing "hydro-carbon," or water-resin gas, it was found that the resin gave off a gas similar in its composition to coal gas, of good illuminating power; and that, when this was mixed with water or hydrogen gas, although the bulk was increased, the illuminating power was seriously deteriorated.

I much fear, Sir, there is some mistake in the Queenwood College instance; and as (leaving out of sight its importance as a light), if it is a fact, it must become a great fact, entirely changing the present mode of generating power in machinery, and, consequently, would be universally applied to travelling uses both by sea and land. Mr. Gaskell will excuse me if I say, it would have been more satisfactory if he had given us a more specific account of its manufacture and its applicability.

I think on further investigation it will appear, that the gas evolved from water is but one of a compound which go to form an illuminating gas.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space,

I am, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,

FREDERICK HUDSON.

4, Brunswick-parade, Islington, Oct. 7, 1850.

THE USE OF OPIUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—"Unqualified contradiction" is a very common, a very easy, and, in my humble opinion, a very un courteous method of disposing of a difficulty; need I add that the weakness of "unqualified contradiction," supported by "belief" and possibility alone, is too transparent to require or deserve comment, and nothing but the natural desire to substantiate an opinion abruptly negatived, has originated the present communication, for which I crave insertion at your convenience.

The use of opium, unless compulsory, attaches too much opprobrium to the consumer, to render it "possible" that a Secretary of a Total Abstinence Society should even have "heard" of its use by individual members; but as opium must be first obtained before it is consumed, it is possible to acquire evidence strongly presumptive of the fact.

I was in the West Riding when your number of Sept. 18th reached me, and not being ubiquitous, had no opportunity of obtaining information personally in the neighbourhood from which your correspondent, Mr. Richard Charleton, writes, but I extract the following from a letter addressed to me by a friend, in reply to my application for information:—

"Some time since, the wife of a pilot used to be in the habit of purchasing opium at my shop, and, as a matter of course, with so deadly an agent I am very careful, and made strict inquiries into the case, when she told me that 'most of the Pill folk (Pill is the residence, a small village) were Totlers, and so were obliged to have recourse to opium as a stimulant.' To this fact I can vouch, that there is an immense quantity of opium got rid of at that place."

Now, Sir, although the above affords no positive confirmation of the assertion conveyed in my first letter, it at least justifies the assumption that something more than suspicion attaches to the locality in question. Personally, I have no doubt on the subject; and although some difficulty always attends an investigation of this nature, I do not fear that my next visit will afford me an opportunity of substantiating the fact.

But, Sir, I have no wish to identify my argument with any particular district, or to involve myself in a separate discussion with the secretary of every local society who may suppose that his official situation gives him a claim to separate attention. I have affirmed the existence of a wide-spread and accumulative evil—an evil incalculable in its power to demoralize and degenerate all energy, whether physical or mental—and that affirmation I am prepared to back with something more conclusive than presumptive evidence. The following is a certificate kindly given to me by a druggist, in a very populous town of the West Riding, in whose shop I stood, and saw, for myself, the facts which he certifies:—

"From personal experience, I know many teetotalers by name, who are regular and large consumers of opium, in its solid state and in the tincture, and have supplied them for a long period, and I do not hesitate to affirm that the practice is common to the class referred to in this town."

Here, Sir, is evidence sufficiently clear and comprehensive to satisfy the most incredulous, yet it is but the faint reflection of a fact patent to hundreds possessing similar opportunities of acquiring information.

Although I am not a teetotaler, I have never questioned the incalculable benefits accruing to a large majority of those who have enrolled themselves under a banner whose triumphant course has been marked by a series of conquests which have no parallel in the

world's history, and the inestimable value of which will but be enhanced by

"The last syllable of recorded time."

But, Sir, I am not so credulous as to blind myself to the existence of an evil more insidious than any by which the cause of temperance is endangered, nor can I believe in the infallibility of any system of human origin; and it is in the hope that these letters may be accepted in the spirit in which they are penned—that the warning may prove not to have been given in vain—that I close a correspondence elicited by candid and courteous inquiry, dictated by purity of motive, and desire (if remotely) to be instrumental in saving some who may be tempted.

I cannot compromise a friend by giving publicity to his name, but I enclose the originals of the above quotations, as a guarantee for their authenticity, and will call for them some time when in London.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,
A THOROUGH NONCONFORMIST.
London, Sept. 28, 1850.

DINNERS AND DIPLOMACY.—The *Birmingham Mercury*, in commenting on the report of the Committee on Public Salaries, says:—"But the most amusing evidence given before the committee was unquestionably that which related to the diplomatic service, and one of the most amusing witnesses was Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., who has served his country and benefited himself on salaries varying from £1,000 to £4,000 during the last thirty years. This veteran diplomatist expounded his views on his profession with great candour and unreserve. In the coolest and most unblushing manner he declared his firm conviction that the principal art of diplomacy was to give good dinners, and that no man could be an able and accomplished professor of that art who did not give the said good dinners. One would scarcely believe that any man could be brought to confess, clearly and unhesitatingly, that he has paid £3,000 or £4,000 a year in order to give splendid entertainments; but Sir George Hamilton Seymour is apparently quite proud of his proficiency in this important point. It must have been worth something to have noticed the expression of Cobden's face, when the unblushing diplomatist made the following candid avowal:—'I consider that giving dinners is an essential part of diplomacy; I have no hesitation in saying so. I have no idea of a man being a good diplomatist who does not give good dinners.' And then he expounds the mode in which this dinner system beneficially works:—'I ask a man to dinner who is not able to pay me for a dinner, and who is therefore very glad to pay me by another way; he may bring me a piece of intelligence, for example.'

Some of the members of the committee seemed to think that, notwithstanding the attractions of these 'good dinners,' the intelligence gained by their aid was, after all, no better or more important than that communicated to the daily press by their foreign correspondents, which was placed before the public as soon as the despatches of the ambassadors reached the Foreign-office. Sir G. Hamilton Seymour's replies on this head are of a rather unsatisfactory nature, as will be seen by the following little conversation. Q. What sort of information can be obtained by diplomats, in the present day, which is not to be had through the newspapers, even before the despatches can reach the Foreign Office? A. *Certainly a man must be a very good diplomatist who can outstrip the newspapers.* Q. Does not 'our own Correspondent' give us, in the daily papers, all the important news that can possibly arise in Lisbon as soon as you can transmit it to Lord Palmerston? A. *There is no doubt that the public papers are well served.* Certainly, answers like these seem to admit everything that the objectors allege, and the system of diplomacy, as it at present exists, is condemned from the mouth of one of its most staunch and determined champions. After admissions such as those just quoted, Cobden and Bright might have sat down perfectly satisfied with the result of their examination."

THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.—The mass of fire at the conflagration in Mark-lane was so immense that the hardest substances—as chain cables—were melted together like lead. A number of trophies belonging to the late Brigadier Pennicuick and other Indian officers, some of them won at the battle of Chillianwallah, were in an iron safe which became buried in the ruins; the "fire-proof" receptacle was partly fused, and the trophies were destroyed, or confusedly blended in a valueless mass of half-vitrified ashes and softened metal. Great quantities of hot water ran from the ruins into the wine-cellars of Messrs. Cunliffe and Dobson, raising the temperature of the place to 74 degrees. It was feared that the large stock of wines would be damaged; and cold air was pumped into the place, and the thermometer fell several degrees. From the heated ruin of the fire, a cash-box was taken on Thursday, the silver and gold coins in which were fused. The gold coins adhered together, but preserved the sharp impress of the die. On the same day one hundred and fifty pockets of hops were rescued almost wholly uninjured.

A BLACK PRINCESS "GIVEN" TO A NAVAL OFFICER.—A correspondent, under date, Chatham, October 1st, says:—"The 'Bonetta,' 3-gun brigantine, Lieutenant and Commander Frederick E. Forbes, from the coast of Africa, was paid off this day, into ordinary. On board this ship is an African princess, who was made a present to the commander. She is between 7 and 8 years of age, she sings very prettily, her voice is very good for a child of her years. The Queen has been written to concerning this young lady, and her Majesty has directed the commander to bring her to London, and her Majesty will be pleased to accept her."—*Daily News.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

CRUSADE AGAINST THE PRESS.—The reports about President Bonaparte's pecuniary difficulties have provoked so much soreness of feeling in the object of them, that the *Assemblée Nationale*, which circulated them, has been seized, and a prosecution has been commenced against the editor of the paper and the author of the article. This offence of the *Assemblée*, however, is but a portion of the annoyance which it is now to expiate; it has very freely criticised the military banquets, and the profuse distribution of sandwiches and champagne at reviews, the organized enthusiasm at the President's appearances, the Bonapartist societies, and similar illegitimate means of Bonapartist propaganda; and these sins will doubtless be punished when the court awards its judgment on the present prosecution. For a similar reason, the *Corsaire*, *Gazette de France*, and *Opinion Publique*, have been prosecuted. Four other newspapers, the *Événement*, *Sicile National*, and *Gazette de France*, are also, it would appear, cited for this day, before the Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine, for contravention of the law relative to the signature of articles.

THE LEGITIMIST CIRCULAR.—The Marquis de La-rochejaquin has written a letter to the members of the Legitimist party, which is at once a circular, a "confidential communication," and a newspaper appeal—for in all these capacities has it been heralded. Published in full, it appears less explicit and informative than in the mysterious abstracts which anticipated it in the journals. The sum of it is a repudiation of the notion that he in any respect negated the sacred rights of tradition; he "never, though bad faith pretends to the contrary, proposed that the principle of legitimacy should be put to the vote." He seems to mean, that his proposal to take the national voice was only intended to give France an opportunity of "denying that her revolutions were free and well-considered acts of her will." He still proclaims the affliction of Legitimists at the "senseless act" which "compromises the name of the august Prince by attributing to him language so far from that which I have heard from his lips."

COUNT MOLÉ.—It has been asserted that Count Molé was about to retire from political life; the Count, in a letter to the *Bulletin de Paris*, which contained the statement, stoutly denies the intention:—

It is not under circumstances like the present that a man even of my age, when he has devoted his whole life to the country, should think of repose. So long as my strength remains unimpaired—and, thank God, I feel it so at present—so long as the electors shall confide their mandate to me, I shall remain one of the advisers and one of the representatives, the most disinterested and devoted, of France.

BRIBING THE ARMY WITH CHAMPAGNE AND SANDWICHES.—The President of the French Republic has been assiduously courting the army with champagne and sandwiches! At a review on the plain of Satory, near Versailles, by the Prince's order, baskets of provision and champagne were brought forth, and served to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers, in the form of a regular picnic. General Changarnier, commander of the military force of the metropolitan district, showed his displeasure at the indecency by withdrawing altogether, and actually took the railroad for Paris. The scandal has made much noise, and was not repeated at a subsequent review attended by the President and by Changarnier, at St. Maur. In the Fourburg St. Antoine, the wheel of the President's carriage became locked in that of a cabriolet, which caused a delay, during which the carriage was surrounded by groups, crying, "Vive la République!" It is said, that, at the Commission of Permanence, these reviews will be made the subject of interpellations to the Government.

M. DE LAMARTINE is publishing his observations during a recent visit to this country.

"Called," he observes, "by circumstances of an entirely private character, to revisit England, after an absence of twenty years, it was impossible for me not to be astonished at the immense progress, not only in population, in riches, in industry, in navigation, in railroads, in extent, in buildings, in embellishments, in the increase of the health of the capital, but still more in the charitable institutions for the people, and in associations of real, religious, conservative, and fraternal socialism between classes, to prevent explosions by the evaporation of the causes which produce them, to suppress murmurs from below by incalculable benefits from above, and to close the mouths of the people, not by the brutalities of the police, but by the hand of public virtue. Far from being afflicted, I felt humbled at the beautiful spectacle of so many works really popular, which give to England, at the present moment, an incontestable pre-eminence in this respect over us, and over the rest of Europe."

The *Moniteur* contains a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the report of M. Lucien Murat having set out for Turin and Rome, charged with a mission from the government, is devoid of foundation. M. Lucien Murat has received no mission from the government, nor has he quitted Paris.

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.—It is understood that at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, in November, the President of the republic will send a message, in which he will recommend the immediate revision of the Constitution to the representatives of the people. The recommendation will be founded on the resolutions recently adopted by the councils-general, which, however, were not in general for the immediate revision, but simply for the revision in terms of the Constitution

itself. The whole of the Ministers have agreed that the measure shall be brought forward as a Cabinet question. It is said, that in order to prepare the country for the favourable reception of the proposal, it is intended, in the first instance, to propose several popular measures, such as a loan institution for the benefit of the working classes, the establishment of hospitals of civil invalids, and of agricultural councils, &c. These measures will occupy the first month; so that it is probable that the debates on the revision of the Constitution will not commence before the middle of December.

The President of the Republic, by a decree dated Monday, places all Mussulman institutions of public instruction in Algeria under the surveillance and direction of the Government; and orders the establishment at the expense of the state, of Mussulman schools of superior instruction at Medeah, Flemsen, and Constantine. The instruction in such schools is to be gratuitous, and is destined to form candidates for places connected with public worship, justice, public instruction, and the Arab school.

GERMANY.

HESS CASSEL.

Advices from Cassel of the 1st inst. state that, in consequence of the late resolutions in Frankfort and Wilhelmsbad, troops are marching from the garrisons of Hessen to occupy Cassel, and to assist in enforcing the energetic measures by which the Elector proposes to strengthen his authority. On the evening of the 29th ult. a battalion of foot arrived at Cassel, where they were received by large crowds of people, who cheered the soldiers, and accompanied them to their barracks. It is stated that the attitude of the courts of justice, and of the inhabitants of Cassel, will not be changed by any military measures which the Elector may think proper to take; and that, as far as the troops are concerned, the resolution of the citizens is not likely to be submitted to too severe a trial.

The commencement of General Haynau's career as Commander-in-Chief exhibits great slowness and an almost amusing amount of pedantry. General Haynau is now 71 years of age, and for the last three years he has lived as a "simple citizen," as he states in a proclamation. The General's proclamation has been read in all the public squares of the town. In it he states that he has been instructed to restore order and tranquillity, and from the fact that he, an old man of 71, is most ready and willing to obey the command, he argues that not only must the Elector's measures be most just and constitutional, but also that he will have both the will and the power to conquer and to punish all active and passive resistance. The commander of the Burgher-guard has been suspended by Haynau, and the Bezirke-directors of Cassel and Hanau displaced.

Letters from Cassel of the 2nd inst. in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, state that the condition of the Electorate, and of the city of Cassel in particular, is most distressing, most fatal, and inconsistent in its nature. The late decrees have suspended all the courts of justice, and paralyzed both the action and the protection of the laws. General Haynau has given orders to prepare red-hot balls, and to make preparations for bombarding the city of Cassel, although everything and everybody remain most quiet and peaceable.

Our advices from Frankfort of the 2nd inst. state that the Elector is negotiating a loan with the banking-house of Rothschild. Letters from Munich of the 1st inst. in the *Kölner Zeitung*, state that the Bavarian Government has resolved to obey the instructions of the Frankfort Council, and to march her troops into the Electoral Hesse.

The Court of Appeal and the high courts of the provinces of Cassel and Fulda have adopted the important resolution not to recognise the proclamation of the 28th ult., which suspends their functions. General Starck having resigned his post as commandant of Cassel, was succeeded on the 1st by General Helmischwerdt. On the 3rd this officer also reports himself sick. The Permanent Committee of the Chamber has now commenced a prosecution against General Haynau, which it will urge forward as quickly as possible. The commander is indicted for high treason and violation of the constitution. The court is prayed to take the necessary measures to order the suspension and imprisonment of the accused. The courts are judging and condemning crimes committed in carrying out the Elector's illegal orders.

HESS DARMSTADT, Oct. 2.—The Government has decreed the abolition of all political associations, and the withdrawal of processes under the press laws from the cognizance of juries. A Darmstadt letter of the above date says:—"The resort to the tax-collectors yesterday was so astonishing, that these officers declare they never knew such punctual payment. Even the negligent, who generally require to be admonished of the duty by circular, paid this time without application. This proves that tax-refusing is not the disposition of the people."

MECKLENBURG - SCHWERIN.—A letter from Schwerin, October 1, says:—"The process of restoring the old constitution goes forward; on the 30th ult. the council solemnized its return to vitality at Rostock. The select and privileged members proceeded to their chamber in the old Council-house with just as much pomp and parade as before March 1848. The former state of things, however, is far from being brought back; indeed, it is by no means probable that the old squirearchy will ever regain their earlier position. It is expected that a constitution will be *octroyé*, after the Prussian model."

THE FEDERAL COMMISSION.—Letters from Frankfort, of the 3rd inst., in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, state,

that the Austrian members of the Federal Commission have been withdrawn, and that the Ministerial Councillor Nell and Major Czirkowski have been provisionally appointed to act with the Prussian Commissioners Lieutenant-General Peucker and President Bötticher. It is stated that all the Austrian officials employed at the Federal Commission are about to be recalled.

WURTENBURG.—The elections for the new chamber are over, and two-thirds of the chosen are Democrats. The Conservative party have abstained from the elections, to show the ill-will with which they regard the electoral law. "It is not expected," writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "that the Government will endeavour to proceed with any important business in connexion with the new Assembly. People are asking, with concern, What will the Government do after dissolving it? According to the opinion of many parties, the Government will take advantage of a paragraph in the Constitution to govern without a chamber until the definitive settlement of the German question, and afterwards *octroyé* a constitution adapted to the new state of things."

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers state that a note has been received from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg recommending Austria to take an active and energetic part in the German affair, and promising the support of Russia to any measures which the Austrian Cabinet may think proper to take.

General Haynau paid a visit to the Emperor of Austria on the 19th ult., and the day before he was present with Baron Jellachich and all the Ministers, at a banquet given to them by the people of Vienna. The municipal council intends to present Baron Haynau with the honorary title of burgess of Vienna. The report in the *Times* of an infamous insult having been offered by certain officers, among whom was a near relation of Prince Schwarzenberg, to a portrait of Queen Victoria, is contradicted by the *Globe* correspondent, who says he has satisfied himself that no insult has been offered, either by word or deed, to her Majesty, or to any of her subjects in Vienna, on account of the attack upon Haynau. The writer adds that "Feldzeugmeister Haynau has gone to Gratz, where he will probably live in retirement with his family," and where, we trust, he will spend his few remaining years in repentance for the atrocious crimes he has committed.

"In my opinion," says the correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of the prospects of Austria, "the fate of the present Cabinet is entirely in the hands of the youthful monarch, in whose correct judgment and resolution I have no little confidence. Should he in an evil hour yield to the importunities of the retrograde party, it would be necessary to increase the standing army by at least 200,000 men, as nothing but main force could possibly prevent a renewal of the scenes of 1848, and I need not remind you that the state of the Austrian finances is such as to *forbid all idea of governing with the sword for any length of time.*"

The *Kölner Zeitung* has a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of the 4th inst., stating that the States of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows, on the 2nd inst.:—"Little more than a month ago the superior Roman Catholic clergy of Hungary met together in solemn conclave in the little town of Gran, in order to discuss the weal of their church and their own. A week has not elapsed since the meeting of the Catholic union in Germany terminated in Linz, after sitting together in congress for several days. The proceedings of the former have not been published, but short remarks respecting them have appeared in several journals sufficient to display the tone and temper and the objects of the meeting; those of the latter have received publicity. At both of these meetings there has been displayed the greatest intolerance towards Protestantism, the most intense desire to raise the Catholic priesthood above every other class in the state, and to give it greater influence in political matters than it has hitherto possessed. The position which the Catholic clergy have gained in Austria, the influence which has been granted them over the Austrian court, and particularly over the Emperor himself, are sure signs that the propaganda of the Roman Catholics at Linz, and at Gran, will not be regarded with dissatisfaction by the Austrian government. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the renovation of the ancient feud between Catholics and Protestants would be anything but unwelcome to it, seeing that it would be a mighty weapon in their hands in case of a rupture with Prussia."

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, October 8, says:—"It is asserted, with confidence, that General Brehn has been sent to Wilhelmsbad, to represent for the last time the danger which the Elector incurs in the course he is pursuing. He will counsel the prince to discharge Hassenpflug, and call together the parliament. According to a third proposition, said to be made to the Elector by General Brehn, the Permanent Committee is to be induced to authorize the collection of the taxes as a provisional measure. General Brehn has not yet returned, and nothing is known of his success; but it is not expected that he will be able to bring the Elector to reason. The affairs of Hesse are considered so important, that but little else is talked of in the cabinet councils, which meet daily. The military movements in Prussia continue. An army amounting to 30,000 men is gradually collecting at Paderborn, and small

bodies of troops are being posted at places from which they can easily support the former, if it should be necessary.

The *Constitutionelle Zeitung* has been suppressed by the Prussian Government.

The *Deutsche Reform* (a ministerial paper), of the 30th ult., protests that the intervention of any of the Governments of the Frankfort Council in Electoral Hesse would be a *casus belli* for Prussia.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

ATTACK ON FRIEDRICHSTADT.—The struggle against the Danish army is again resumed by the army of the Duchies. Foiled in their late attempt against Missunde, they now direct a strenuous effort against Friedrichstadt, at the opposite (Western) side of Schleswig. This town is thought to have been allowed to fall into the hands of the Danes with too little preventive care, after the retreat from the unfavourable battle at Idstedt; and a trial is now to be made if the Danes can hold it. The rivers Treene and Eider unite under its walls, and by their means the Danes have flooded the country for miles. The invaders are a corps of many thousands under the romantically brave Von der Thann, assisted by several gun-boats descending the Eider. The attack began on the night of the 28th September, is pressed furiously, and met with obstinate skill: the Germans had carried some outworks, and captured some guns, on the night of the 30th. On the 1st and 2nd the town was vigorously bombarded, and Friedrichstadt had not surrendered on the morning of the 3rd. The Danes continue the defence of the town with a pertinacity and courage which are surprising. The town was set on fire in several places, another of their outworks taken, and still they held out. The centres of the two armies have made no movement. General Willisen and the main body of his army are in position on the Chausée leading from Friedrichstadt to the town of Schleswig.

The governments represented at the Frankfort diet ratified the Danish treaty, through the medium of that body, on the 3rd inst. The Danish government will exchange ratifications with these states in Vienna.

ITALY.

THE CHURCH AND STATE STRUGGLE IN PIEDMONT.—The cabinet of Turin flinches not a jot in its ecclesiastical differences with Rome. In our last number we stated that the imprisoned Monsignor Franzoni, Archbishop of Turin, has been tried by the High Court of Appeal; convicted of abuse of his ecclesiastical attributes; and on the 20th of September he was sentenced to banishment from the Sardinian realms. It appears that subsequently a magistrate waited on him, and with religious deference offered him the choice of the country to which he should retire. Electric despatches from the French frontier state that he arrived at Briancon, in the Upper Alps of the French frontier. After two days' stay at Gap, the Archbishop proceeded to Lyons, where he purposed fixing his residence for the present, and from which place he intends to resume the direction of his diocese, unless the Sardinian Government prevent him. The same strenuous course has been pursued with the Archbishop of Cagliari, who imitated the fraticiousness of the Monsignor Franzoni, and had even proceeded to the extreme of excommunicating the authorities who called him to account. The same course of arraignment before the High Court of Appeal resulted in the same sentence of banishment against Monsignor Marongiu Nurra that was passed against his brother prelate of Turin. On the night of the 23rd September, Monsignor Nurra was put on board a steamer, and immediately despatched to Civita Vecchia, where he landed next day. The vacant sees are administered by the State department of the Apostolic Economist-General.

THE PAPAL STATES.—Letters from Rome, of the 30th of September, announce the Papal Consistory naming Dr. Wiseman Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster as having taken place that morning. M. Pinelli is still in Rome, but the Piedmontese affair remains in *status quo*.

TUSCANY.—In its sitting of the 27th ult. the municipal council of Florence decided, by 27 votes to 4, that an address should be presented to the Grand Duke, reminding him of the devotion to the constitutional principle which the council had professed on every occasion, and expressing its profound regret at the late decrees, which cast an unmerited reproach upon the country.

AMERICA.

IN CONGRESS the bill to suppress the slave-trade in the district of Columbia had been voted on its final passage by a majority of 33 to 19 in the Senate, and of 124 to 20 in the House. This completes the series of measures proposed by Mr. Clay, in the Compromise Bill, for the settlement of the slavery question. A bill has also passed the House, prohibiting the lash in the naval service of the United States, and abolishing the use of ardent spirits except in the cabin. The House of Representatives had passed a bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to load and unload in ports of the United States, provided similar privileges be returned. Colonel Fremont, senator from California, has introduced into Congress a number of bills which assume the right of the nation to the gold mines generally, and provide a method of working them on equitable principles.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.—KOSOVTZ.—A Turkish agent, Amin Bey, was at Washington, on the invitation of the American minister at Constantinople. Should his report to his Government be favourable, a new field, it is calculated, will be opened for Amer-

rican commerce. From a Washington letter, moreover, we learn that Kossuth and his compatriots, now in Turkey, will soon arrive in England, on their way to the United States. M. Lukacs, a distinguished Hungarian, had made an application to the State department, to know if a vessel could be placed at their disposal, to convey them from England at the public expense, as the English Government had offered to convey them from Turkey to England.

THE JENNY LIND MANIA raged as wildly as ever. Six concerts had been given in New York, producing nearly 140,000 dollars. The fair songstress, notwithstanding her munificent liberality, had been worried and pestered by individual and society-beggars of all kinds, both personally and by letter. On this subject the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

Jenny Lind's concerts on Saturday and Tuesday nights were attended by nearly 9,000 persons, and the enthusiasm she has excited has not in the slightest degree abated. There is a rush from the cities and towns in the interior to attend her concerts which is really surprising. As it is probable she will only sing in the largest cities, those who reside elsewhere have no alternative, if they desire to hear her, but to repair to the large cities. The very expense and trouble occasioned by this necessity give impulse to the public. Every family in easy circumstances throughout the country will be sure to come to town to attend her concerts. It will be a kind of distinction to be able to say, "We went to New York to hear Jenny Lind." You may imagine what the value of her engagement with Mr. Barnum will be. Some sanguine people "calculate" that she will clear a million of dollars. While I am not yet prepared to believe in this estimate, I must say I should not in the least be surprised if it prove to be correct.

Jenny Lind and her manager are said to have had one misunderstanding. On the night of her first concert she determined to give away in charity the whole of her receipts. Mr. Barnum informed her that her share would be 10,500 dollars, and told her he should announce the gift from the stage. She requested him not to do so, but he did, and the effect was, as he probably anticipated, to make her popular in the highest degree. Subsequently Mr. Barnum, in overhauling his accounts, found, as he alleged, that she made but 7,000 dollars by that concert, and informed Jenny she must make up the deficiency in the donation out of her own funds. The story is, that the lady told him she intended to give the whole proceeds of that concert, that he informed her she had 10,500 dollars to bestow, and that, on the faith of that declaration, she had committed herself. She is reported to have said that he must correct the mistake out of his own pocket, and Mr. Barnum did so without the least hesitation. If this be all true, it shows that Jenny is not to be made a fool of by any one, and Barnum is reported to have said it was the first time he had been outgeneraled by a woman. All the private anecdotes afloat of the "nightingale" commend her to the Americans. She has a head as well as a voice.

CALIFORNIA.

The arrival of the "Philadelphia," from Chagres, via Kingston, with specie to the amount 1,000,000, and of the "Ohio" with 500,000, brings advices from California to the 15th of August. The most important feature of the news is the occurrence of a singular collision between the "Squatters," so called, and the "Landholders," at Sacramento city, on account of certain conflicting claims to the title of lands. A large portion of the ground on which the city of Sacramento is built, together with extensive tracts in the vicinity, were held by grants from Captain Sutter, holding his claims under the New Helvetia Spanish grants. The settlers maintain that this grant did not cover the territory in question, but that it belonged to the Government of the United States. On this plea they had moved on and erected buildings; a suit for forcible entry and detainer was brought against them, and decided in the plaintiff's favour; a writ of restitution was issued; the officer was resisted in his attempt to execute it; an appeal to a higher court was presented; this was set aside, and a state of great exasperation was the consequence. A party of six or eight persons were arrested for resisting the law, and two of them, in default of bail, were committed to prison. An attempt was made to release them. This brought on a sanguinary conflict; 40 or 50 shots were fired between the combatants; the mayor of the city and the leader of the settlers were killed, and a number of persons wounded. The city was declared under martial law, and every citizen required to hold himself in readiness for military duty. It was reported that Sacramento city had been burned to the ground, and that the "Squatters" were receiving reinforcements from the mines. Little credit was attached to the first part of this rumour.

The mining operations were advancing with zeal and energy, and yielded a profitable return. The miners were beginning to make use of machinery, and to extort from the depths of the earth and the mountains their hidden treasures. The difficulties which had existed at the Southern mines between the Americans and foreigners had finally subsided, and peace was again restored. In consequence of these outbreaks a large number of foreigners had left the country, depriving the state of the foreign miners' tax. Business generally on the Pacific coast was improving. San Francisco had in a great measure recovered from the late conflagration, and the streets presented their usual activity.

The Episcopalians in California have succeeded in organizing a diocese of the Church, adopting constitution, canons, and rules of order, and have elected Dr. Southgate, formerly a missionary bishop at Constantinople, as their Prelate.

MEXICO.

Private letters of the 6th ult., mention, that the Congress was in extra session, and that the plans of the Government for a removal of the prohibitions,

and a general reduction of the tariff, were being discussed, but met with great opposition from the manufacturing interests. The proximate overthrow of the existing administration was considered a not very improbable event. Congress in secret session was said to have voted 2,500,000 dollars of the American indemnity money for the payment of arrears of interest on the foreign debt, the interest in future to be reduced to three per cent. per annum.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—Sir Charles Grey has disagreed with the Loan Commissioners as to the construction which the majority of them have put upon some of the provisions of the Loan Bill. Sir Charles had also refused to pay his local taxes in the parish of St. Catherine's on the ground of his official exemption; the vestry have determined to compel him by due course of law. The cultivation of cotton continued to excite much interest.

The treaty between St. Domingo and Great Britain had been signed. It was to endure for ten years, and permits the right of search for the prevention of the Slave-trade. Dominican vessels suspected of being engaged in human traffic were to be delivered up to the local authorities, and judged according to the laws of the Republic.

A number of the inhabitants of Trinidad were preparing to leave the island in October for the Upata gold diggings in Venezuela.

Accounts from the French Antilles mention that Martinique had become pretty tranquil. But at Guadalupe it had been found expedient to continue the force of martial law over the unruly population.

The Haytian fleet, consisting of one sloop of war, two brigs, and four schooners, had sailed from Port-au-Prince on the 29th of August, the emperor being on board the sloop. Its destination was supposed to be a neighbouring port.

The number of passengers crossing the Isthmus of Panama to and from California is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 persons a-month, with the prospect of an increase.

INDIA.

Letters anticipating the contents of the overland mail, arrived in London on Friday. Their dates extend to the 31st August. The statement by the last mail, that the Nizam had effectually put down his refractory Nawab of Elichpore, was premature; the Nawab was beaten in one battle, but was so little annihilated that he has since been able to give his master's troops a worse beating in a subsequent engagement. On the 9th of August he gained a considerable victory; the people of his district aided him; and the Nizam's troops are in a state of mutiny. All these things bode a necessity for our speedy interference.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—If Mr. Hutt's motion for the withdrawal of the squadron from the coast (says a correspondent of the *Times*, writing in July from the Rio Grande) had been carried, we should now have seen the Brazilians devising means to suppress the trade in slaves, in place of forming all sorts of measures for curtailing and embarrassing the trade in British manufactured goods.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—A letter from Madrid of the 22nd ult., in the *Courrier de la Gironde*, says:—"The problem of aerial navigation, with which the French savans have been so long engaged, has just been solved in our city. The celebrated Spanish aeronaut, J. Montemajor, has lately made some experiments which have been crowned with entire success. In consequence of a most favourable report made by a special committee appointed by the Government, sufficient funds have been allowed to the aeronaut for the construction of his apparatus. The immense balloon, the Eole, is now almost entirely completed. On the 15th of October next, M. J. Montemajor will leave Madrid in his aeronaut vessel, notwithstanding that the wind may be contrary; it will pass over the Pyrenees, will cross over France, and will afterwards go to London, to receive from the English Government the prize offered by it to the man who shall discover the means of navigating through the air in spite of contrary atmospheric currents. The Eole will pass over Bordeaux."

Mr. Lumley has been appointed Director of the Italian Opera in Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the account given of the death of M. Frederick Bastiat. He is gone to sojourn at Pisa for some months, by the advice of his physicians, for the cure of an attack in the larynx.

KOSSUTH.—An American missionary, writing from Broosa, Asia, under date of May 1st, 1850, to the *New York Evangelist*, gives an interesting description of Kossuth and his companions. The writer and his companion, an American physician, had for many days almost uninterrupted intercourse with these noble patriots. Of Kossuth he says: "A nobler, truer-hearted patriot, I think, cannot be found. One cannot long be in his presence—at least an American—without being reminded of our own loved Washington; his countenance is so expressive of honest worth, and his manner so full of dignity. As you first meet him, he appears somewhat reserved, and perhaps sad, for he has recently shown but little desire to meet and converse with many—he is weighed down under his country's wrongs; but as he enters into conversation, this apparent sadness soon passes away, and you see the man full of intellectual dignity. In speaking of the manner of his overthrow, one day, he remarked: 'If I had not had one or two Arnolds in my camp, my poor country

had not now been bleeding, but standing among the nations, acknowledged among the powers an honourable nation.' In making mention of the sympathy expressed towards him in America, he said: 'If one could choose his place of birth before he was born, America, of all other lands, would be the place, for it is the home of freedom—but being once born, the land of birth is the dearest. Could I not aid my fatherland—in which I had rather be a common peasant than dwell a king anywhere else—I should prefer America as the beloved land of my adoption.' Kossuth and his companions are now in exile at Katuhia, where they arrived on the 12th of April. The writer says that they have been presented with a fine garden of several acres in the vicinity of the barracks, where they spend much of their time. "After dining with him one afternoon, Kossuth conducted us to his garden, and showing us the plains and improvements which he intended making, remarked: 'Like the bird who carried a seed in his mouth over a desert, and dropped it on an oasis, there to spring up and beautify a barren spot, so, if we can do nothing more, we may show to this people our taste in arranging flowers.' I remarked that there were a number of fruit trees, and apparently good ones. 'Yes,' added he, 'but I would fain not remain here to taste of their fruits.' It was a sight to affect the heart of an American, to see those officers of many battles gathering round their ladies so affectionately and respectfully. They all looked up to him, and as he passed among them they seemed willing to give him the highest place among them. Kossuth remarked, when alone, 'These officers came like children, weeping and begging to accompany me. When it was told me I must select, and that few could accompany me, I went and laid the decision before them, and they all, to a man, on their knees, exclaimed, "Let us live on the meanest, and let us bear the worst, for we have borne hardships and can endure them; but do not let us be separated from you." What could I do?' said he. 'They came, but some of them have only one dollar and twenty-five cents per month on which to subsist. Others of them have more, and by sharing they all live.' They will not leave their honoured Kossuth. They look up to him as our fathers in their darkest hours looked up to and revered our Washington. Noble hearts! may they yet rescue their country and their now forsaken homes.' We are sorry to learn that Kossuth is said to be ill at Kuitayah from a dangerous fever.

M. POTEVIN made his ascent on Thursday, from the Hippodrome, Paris, mounted on the back of an ostrich, amidst the cheers of an immense concourse of persons assembled.

MADAME DE VAINES, a niece of M. Guizot, was severely burned a few days ago at the Chateau de Villelouet, her dress having accidentally taken fire; and the Paris papers of Friday announce her death. She was only in her twenty-fifth year.

A chemist of Lorient, named Lagrange, has, after fifteen years' experiments, brought to perfection a new kind of shell, which, when it strikes any object, bursts with dreadful force, tearing to pieces everything near it.

REALITY OF A DREAM.—A most wonderful circumstance which a dream has been the means of bringing to light, happened yesterday in this town. Mr. Deruzé, who died suddenly on Monday last, was supposed to have been a wealthy man, and that his ready money would have amounted to a considerable sum. His effects were taken possession of by a gentleman of this town, and a strict and rigorous search instituted for his will, and, of course, money was expected to have been met with in his trunks, drawers, desks, &c. The amount found was a mere trifle, we believe not amounting in all to £10. Astonishment was at its height, and it appeared incredible that no more came to light. On Wednesday night, however, a young woman, named Annie Waite, of this town, "dreamed a dream" to the following effect, namely—"that if a certain escritoire was searched at twelve o'clock yesterday, a large quantity of money would be found." This dream was laughed at by some, but it was at last carried to the ears of the gentleman who had the effects of the deceased under his charge, and proceeding to the place indicated, a search was made, and rewarded by the finding of forty doublets, and about thirty or upwards of gold two-dollar pieces. What makes it more singular is, that the desk had been searched the day previous; but the money was concealed in a back part, and would probably have remained there for years had it not been for Annie Waite's golden dream.—*Montego Bay Union (Jamaica paper)*.

THE DILIGENCE from Barcelona to Valencia, due at the latter place on the 15th ult., fell over a lofty precipice above the sea at Oropesa. Fourteen passengers, together with the mayoral, postilion, and horses perished.

POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIA.—A Parliamentary return recently issued, affords the means of ascertaining the relative increase during the last ten years in the population of each of the various colonies of the Australian group. New South Wales has advanced from a total of 14,386 souls in 1839, to 220,474 in 1848, being an increase of 98 per cent. In Van Diemen's Land, the returns for which reach only to 1847, the increase has been from 44,121 to 70,164, or 59 per cent. South Australia, from its mining discoveries, shows the most remarkable result, the numbers having been 10,015 in 1839, while in 1848 they had reached 38,666, the increase amounting to 286 per cent. Western Australia, owing to her trade with the Indian seas, has likewise shown striking progress, the advance having been from 2,164 to 4,460, exhibiting

an increase of 107 per cent. As regards the entire population of the Australian group, the progress has been from 170,676 souls in 1839, to 333,764 in 1848, showing an augmentation of 163,086, or at the rate of 95½ per cent. With respect to trade, the balance in 1848 was in favour of Australia, the imports being £2,578,442, and the exports £2,854,315, while the total tonnage inwards and outwards was 694,904 tons.

ONE OF ALADDIN'S JEWELS FOUND.—The Sacramento (California) *Transcript* notices the discovery in the Auburn dry diggings of a beautiful quartz crystal, as clear as amber, and about three inches long and five inches in circumference, of which the following description is afforded:—In the centre appear the most beautiful variety of forms and shapes ever presented to the eye. A cluster of green metallic moss—an enclosed formation like an amethyst—streaks of variegated hues and colours, perfectly transparent, and from the centre to the circumference of the crystal innumerable shoots jut out of some metallic substance, bearing an exact resemblance to the shining blue steel hair-spring of a watch.

MR. HENRY VINCENT AT RICHMOND, SURREY.—Two excellent lectures on the "liberal and progressive tendencies of the present age," and the "moral, social, and intellectual elevation of the people," were delivered by this justly celebrated lecturer, at the new Lecture-hall, on the evenings of September 30, and October 2. G. Friend Whiteley, Esq., surgeon, occupied the chair. The audiences, notwithstanding the aristocratic tendencies of the town, and the existence of much antediluvian prejudice, were numerous and respectable, and the grand idea of moral, social, and intellectual advancement, was greeted with much applause. The enthusiastic reception given to the lecturer and his addresses, is a proof of the progression of the popular mind, and a cause for rejoicing in the heart of every Christian patriot and philanthropist.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The returns of the Quarter's Revenue will be made up to-morrow. The *Observer* gives the following anticipatory hints on the subject:—On comparison with the quarter ending 10th October, 1847, the present will show in figures a falling off of little less than half a million. The difference, too, will be mainly observable—as indeed it generally is—in the great leading items of customs, excise, and stamps. The falling off in the customs will not be of great amount—indeed not to an extent more than what is caused by the diminution of the import of brandy, which bears a scant proportion to the quantity imported in the autumn quarter of last year, which was, owing to the alarm about the cholera, unusually large. There has also been, in the quarter just ended, very little corn importation, and the Sugar-duties yield less and less, as was expected and intended. But, with these exceptions, the foreign trade continues active, and in a prosperous condition. The repeal of the Brick-duties will, of course, be strongly felt in a comparison of the Excise with the quarter of last year, when those duties were in full operation; but the other items of Excise revenue will probably yield more than an average receipt. The Stamps may also show a decrease as compared with last year, when trade had just recovered from its previous depression, and when the dealers in stamps had been increasing their stocks for the purpose of availing themselves of the advantage of the expected drawback. This year, on the contrary, every one is waiting for the new and reduced scale of Stamp-duties, which has just come into operation. Upon the whole, the revenue will continue in excess of the expenditure.

SINGING MOUSE.—One of these extraordinary little animals is now in the possession of Mr. Makepeace, one of the lay clerks of Rochester Cathedral. Mr. Makepeace was attracted by its noise, and succeeded in trapping it. It chiefly sings in the evening, but it can be heard occasionally through the day. The notes are not unlike those of the linnet.—*Maidstone Journal*.

FALLACY OF EDUCATION STATISTICS.—At the Rochdale Board of Guardians, yesterday, Mr. Thomas Livesey, an intelligent member of the board, stated that he had been at the parish church during the week, and witnessed several marriages performed. The clerk called upon the persons married to touch the pen while he made a mark. The parties were seldom, if ever, asked to write their own names. Those present on the occasion referred to, could write their own names, but were only called upon to make a mark. We have heard of this practice in other parish churches besides that of Rochdale; and if it is as general as we suspect, we shall, at least, know henceforth what amount of reliance to place upon the educational statistics manufactured in the Registrar-General's office.—*Manchester Spectator*.

AMOUNT AND COST OF THE ROYAL NAVAL STEAM POWER OF ENGLAND.—The total number of steam vessels, of all classes and sizes, propelled by paddle wheels and screws, belonging to the royal navy of England, is 164; and the total amount of horse power of this formidable fleet of steamers, is above 44,500, of which nearly 40,500 is actually fitted or being fitted to the vessels. The total cost of the machinery alone may be fairly estimated at nearly three millions and a half sterling.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONS.—The commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the state, discipline, and studies of the University of Oxford will commence its sittings in London on Monday next, the 14th inst.

IRELAND.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Dublin papers contain an important correspondence between Mr. Corballis (a Roman Catholic gentleman of good standing at the bar, of considerable landed estate, who has been several years a commissioner of national education) and Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, respecting the practical effect of the recent synodical address as regards the collegiate education of the children of Roman Catholics in Ireland. Mr. Corballis asks the rev. archbishop whether he and his fellow-Catholics are to understand the late synodical address as actually prohibiting them from sending their children to the Queen's Colleges? They cannot understand why, after petitioning for admission into Trinity College, the new colleges, which are so much more liberal, should be unequivocally condemned, without any reason for the sudden change, or any provision, in the meantime, for the education of Catholics. Archbishop Murray does not venture to give a direct answer to Mr. Corballis's very embarrassing question, but he confirms the statement, previously before the public, that a petition to the Pope, signed by thirteen of the bishops, has been forwarded to Rome, praying that no hostile course against the Queen's Colleges should be adopted. Meantime, pending the decision of the sovereign pontiff, everything remains *in statu quo* at the colleges—the Roman Catholic functionaries, professors, and deans of residences continue to hold their respective offices, and no step has been taken to interfere with the attendance of the multitudes of Roman Catholic children of the humbler classes receiving the benefits of a sound education at the national schools.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MEATH.—The Reverend Dr. Townsend, recently made Dean of Waterford, is raised to the vacant Bishopric of Meath. The see of Meath yields an annual income of £4,000, with extensive patronage; and the Bishop of that diocese is *ex officio* a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.—The *Freeman's Journal* says that arrangements for the formation of a new Roman Catholic University in Ireland are already in a state of forwardness, and that the four archbishops, with the other bishops and clergy nominated as a committee of arrangement by the Synod, will hold their first sitting in Dublin on the 16th instant.

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—Just as this body had published its programme of proceedings, fortified by legal opinions in favour of its legality, and had commenced its campaign of agitation, it has been deserted by the leaders of the Popish party. Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Wilson Gray, his brother, have tendered their resignation, ostensibly on the ground, that the system of organization adopted by the council is "too complicated, too extensive, and too little capable of regulation," imposing upon the council too grave a responsibility; and it is anticipated, that this formidable secession will carry with it Mr. Lucas of the *Tablet*, and Mr. Duffy of the *Nation*. The true ground of their dissatisfaction is said to be, that the agitation has not been left to the management of the priests. The Tenant League, like the godless colleges, is pronounced to be dangerous to the safety of the faith and morals of the Catholics of Ireland, inasmuch as Protestants (as Episcopalian are exclusively called), Presbyterians, and Quakers, are mixed up with it. The violent language held by some of the clerical agitators is complained of by the *Northern Whig*, professedly a Tenant-right journal, but which would limit the claim for protection to "security for improvements, no matter when made."

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CURETON.—Two rewards are offered for the conviction of the villains who attacked and robbed Mr. Cureton—£50 by Government, and £50 by Mr. Cureton. They left rich spoil behind them, having missed a number of gold coins while sweeping off the silver ones. On Wednesday, the police produced Henry Denham, a rough-looking young man, at the Mansion-house, and charged him with having been concerned in the robbery and outrage. It seems that this person is a thief, and has been convicted. The police received information that he was one of the robbers, and expect to bring the charge home to him; but as yet the evidence is not very strong. Mrs. Wilson, who lives in the house where Mr. Cureton lodges, and who admitted the three men on the 20th September, stated that she could not swear to the prisoner, but she believed that he was the last of the three who entered the house. The noise of the violence and robbery had attracted the attention of Mrs. Edwards, who lives in the first floor; and as Mr. Cureton was usually very quiet, she went to speak to Mrs. Wilson about the noise, but could not find her. Mrs. Edwards saw the three ruffians descend the stairs; but, unfortunately, did not particularly notice them. Denham protested his innocence, and said he was a patient at St. Thomas's Hospital at the time of the robbery—an out-patient. He was remanded.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.—The extensive premises of Messrs. Brooke, tallow meltors and chandlers, in the Southwark Bridge-road, were burnt down on Thursday night. While the workmen were melting tallow in a large pan, the mass caught fire; the men attempted to smother it, but were obliged to retreat, and in a few moments the flames spread in every direction. An engine-station is placed immediately opposite the spot, and in five minutes an engine was at work; but from the combustible nature of the stock, the firemen could do nothing to save the factory: however they prevented the fire from getting a firm hold on contiguous buildings.

THE WRECK OF THE "SUPERB."—The inquiry, held at St. Helier's, Jersey, on two of the persons lost in the "Superb" steamer, having terminated, we give a short summary of the result:—Joseph Johnson, the engineer, stated that the vessel had never passed so near the rocks before; he did not know why they took that course on the present occasion. When the steamer struck, the cutter "Jupiter" was six or seven miles distant, and she bore down to the aid of the "Superb." The passengers and their luggage were taken on board in a boat, a portion at a time; and at a later period the crew also quitted the wreck, after saving what they could. Thirty feet of the stern of the "Superb" went under water when she struck. Amy, a sailor, stated that Fleming, the mate, was at the wheel at the time of the disaster. He told Amy he was going to pass through the rocks, as he had done several times in the "Camilla." Priaulx, the master, cried out twice, "Port!" but Fleming took no heed; Priaulx again shouted, "Port!" Fleming then obeyed, but the vessel struck directly after. Mollet, a sailor, said he let down the small boat, and jumped into it; numbers followed; the plugs were out, and it filled. It was imprudent to attempt the passage through the rocks. "We were in the habit of taking three boats out with us, but we had then only two. Our long-boat was about nine or ten feet long, and would hold ten or twelve persons; the other, four or five." Gaudin, the second mate, stated that he was one of the persons who got into the other boat; that, too, had no plug, but Gaudin kept the water out with his foot. When there were fifteen or eighteen people in the boat, the master, Priaulx, leapt into it, and caused it to capsize; but for that, the mate thought all the people in the boat would have been saved. If the "Superb" had escaped one rock she must have gone upon another. Thomas Hamon, a fisherman, detailed how he saved some persons who were struggling in the water. He has known the rocks for thirty years, and they are not the least practicable for a steamer. Priaulx told him he took that unusual course to show his passengers the wrecked "Polka." Several passengers gave evidence, principally narrating their own adventures. The jury finally returned a verdict ascribing the wreck to the culpable imprudence on the part of Captain Priaulx, and charging imprudence against the mate, Fleming, who steered.

THE BRAINTREE PUBLIC TRAINING SCHOOL.—A few days ago the foundation of a new school-room was laid in the Hyde-field, Braintree, by the Rev. D. Rees; and on Thursday evening, 26th ult., the same gentleman delivered a lecture explanatory of the principles upon which the school will be conducted, of the kind and extent of the instruction which will be imparted in it, and of the means by which it will be supported. M. Lane, Esq., occupied the chair on the occasion. The school will be conducted upon the most catholic and unsectarian principles; the Bible will be read daily, but no religious catechisms or formularies will be taught in it; and the children will be encouraged to attend such places of worship and Sunday-schools as their friends may prefer. The secular instruction will be of the most liberal, useful, and comprehensive kind. But one of the most peculiar and important features of Mr. Rees's plan is, that the school is intended to be almost entirely self-supporting. The lecture was listened to with the deepest attention throughout, by a numerous audience; and, at the close of it, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Lister Smith, which was seconded by Mr. George Vavasour, and supported by George Courtauld, Esq.:—"That this meeting, having listened to Mr. Rees's explanation of the object and principles of the proposed new school of Braintree, deems it right to express its decided opinion, that such a school is much wanted in the place, and that he is entitled to the cordial sympathy and hearty support of all the friends of liberal education in the neighbourhood, in his generous undertaking."

A SURVEY OF EUROPEAN INDUSTRY.—The *Morning Chronicle*, which has already done so much for social reform, by its invaluable letters on "Labour and the Poor," is about to enter upon a new field of inquiry, which, as it justly remarks, "will be found equally fraught with conclusions of the deepest interest to the entire population of these realms." It proposes to publish, during the next twelvemonth, a complete view of the agricultural industry of the principal kingdoms and states of the old and new worlds, including sketches and comparative estimates of the condition of all classes of their inhabitants who are connected, either as proprietors, farmers, or labourers. The new series is to commence with France, but special correspondents have also been employed in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Russia, Syria, Egypt, and the United States. "These researches," says our contemporary, "have been set on foot with a view to practical results, and in the hope of suggesting plans of improvement to the statesman, as well as of supplying subjects of speculation for the moralist, and data for the political economist. It will, therefore, be our aim to omit no material circumstance which can elucidate, on the one hand, the causes of social misery and degradation, or, on the other, those of national well-being and prosperity."

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.—Rumours are again ripe that Lord John Russell is preparing a bill for the extension of the franchise and other electoral improvements, which will be introduced as soon as parliament meets. The *Liverpool Albion* asserts that it has received information to that effect, from a party who, although not in the Cabinet, is officially connected with the administration.

Herr Harrwitz has been playing two games of chess at the same time, at the Glasgow Chess Club, blindfolded. After a long contest, the opponents of Herr Harrwitz in one case resigned; the other game was played till a very late hour at night, and then, the result being certain success for Harrwitz, the game had to be postponed.

A KANGAROO CHASE.—The wild and wooded lands around Dorking were the scene of a kangaroo hunt, on Monday week, with the Wootton pack of beagles. A kangaroo belonging to Mr. John Evelyn Denison, M.P., escaped four months ago, and has ranged quite wild ever since. The animal led the hounds tremendous run at a pace incredible for such an animal; it was at last driven into a pond and captured by a groom, not without a struggle, in the course of which the man received some painful embraces.

A MAD DOG has done much mischief near Halifax, by biting animals, that appear to have attacked others: a horse, a donkey, a mastiff, two sheep, and twenty deer in Krikless-park, have fallen victims to hydrophobia, in addition to the original sufferer.

BURGLARY AT ARLINGTON.—Three men broke into the house of the Rev. O. E. Vidal, at Arlington, in Sussex, on the night of the 20th of September. After stealing two watches from the servant's room, two of the robbers, both masked, successively entered Mr. Vidal's room; one was armed with the handle of an axe, the other with a sword. They compelled the gentleman to rise from his bed, show them where he kept his money, and procure the key for them. Mr. Vidal remonstrated with them, and warned them of the great sin they were committing; upon which one of them placed the sword across Mr. Vidal's throat, and threatened to use it if he made a noise. After taking nearly £40 in money, the robbers locked the gentleman in his bedroom, and made tea for themselves before leaving the premises.

MURDER AT HEBDEN BRIDGE.—James Smith, a cripple, who kept the King-street toll-bar near Hebden Bridge at Halifax, has been found murdered. His body was in his bed, with the head nearly severed; no sharp instrument was found near; there were marks of bloody fingers on a wall of the staircase; a man's shirt-sleeve, apparently torn off in a struggle, was found, saturated with blood. Articles were removed from their places, but it does not seem that anything was carried off; £3 in money and the toll-keeper's watch were safe. Two men have been arrested on suspicion: the cap of one appeared to be bloody.

A fellow who had been drinking too much took off his clothes on the high-level bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and leaped into the river. Though the descent was eighty-six feet, he was not hurt, and he swam till a boat reached him.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE OF STOLEN PLATE.—Mr. Thomas Charles Sirrell, gold and silver refiner of the Barbican, a tradesman doing a large and profitable business of an apparently respectable character, was on Friday arrested by the police on a charge of receiving a quantity of stolen plate with a guilty knowledge of the mode in which it was obtained. A large quantity of plate was stolen from the residence of the Rev. Mr. Richards, a Catholic clergyman, at Bootle, near Liverpool. The officers visited Mr. Sirrell's on Wednesday at noon, and seized the goods: they telegraphed the seizure to Liverpool, and received instructions to arrest Mr. Sirrell; they did this, and from discoveries they replied with directions to arrest parties at Liverpool; this was also done, and Mr. Sirrell was taken before the Liverpool magistrates and remanded till yesterday.

MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—A jury, presided over by Mr. H. M. Wakley, on Friday, returned a verdict of manslaughter against police-sergeant Nathaniel Eaton Bushell, for causing the death of James Geary, a plasterer, living in Marylebone. Bushell owed Geary a grudge, arrested him without cause, and, with another policeman, beat him and used him with such cruel violence, on pretence of his resisting their authority, that he sank and died. The other policeman cannot now be identified.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—John Lambourne, of Watlington in Oxfordshire, has been committed to Oxford Gaol on the verdict of a Coroner's jury, declaring that he had murdered his wife. The poor woman was found dead in her garden, covered with blood; tracks of blood marked her staggering efforts to reach the house. Her husband has constantly beaten her, frequently sworn he would kill her, and exclaimed that "when he could get rid of that old brute he would have a charming wife, and a family."

THREE THOUSAND LABOURERS are at present engaged in prosecuting the works of the Birkenhead Docks.

GEORGE HUDSON.—The *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Sun*, have, like Lord Brougham, been devoting the recess to "experimental pursuits." In other words, they have been making a desperate effort to rehabilitate the damaged reputation of the ex-railway king, Mr. George Hudson. In various towns in the north of England, where Mr. Hudson is supposed to possess, or to have possessed, political influence, thousands of the numbers of the *Sun*, *Post*, *Standard*, and *Morning Chronicle*, containing these vindications, were distributed gratis. The articles themselves were reprinted as posting bills, and the walls of the towns plentifully placarded therewith. Had it been possible to whitewash a blackamoor, our railway Ethiopian would now be radiant in whiteness as one of Bunyan's "shining ones."—*Daily News*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 9, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Court of Assizes of the Seine, judgment was given by default yesterday against MM. Bisson and Favre, editors of the *Peuple*. Both were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 6,000fr. fine.—Monsignor Franzoni was received at Grenoble with all honours by the Archbishop at the head of the chapter.—The Commission of Permanence of the National Assembly met on Monday. Twenty-five members were present, but MM. Molé and Thiers were absent. The Minister of War, in reference to the circumstances attending the late reviews, said that they were grossly exaggerated, and that nothing whatever had occurred there of an unconstitutional or an unmilitary character. The Commission heard the General's explanation in perfect silence, nor did any discussion whatever take place. The Minister further observed, that it would be impossible to publish an order of the day preventing the soldiers from expressing their feelings of attachment and respect to the Chief of the State; and, if it were possible, he would not do so. With respect to the review that was to take place on the 10th instant (to-morrow), he pledged himself for the maintenance of the most complete tranquillity on that occasion. When the Commission was about to separate, the President again addressed the Minister of War, and said, "General Hautpoult, I am desired by the Committee to apprise you, that in case General Changarnier be removed from his command, or that any other steps be taken against him, we are determined to convolve forthwith the Legislative Assembly." To this the Minister made no reply, and the Commission adjourned to Thursday, their usual day of meeting.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The Schleswig-Holstein infantry made an assault upon Friedrichstadt on the night of the 4th, and were not successful. The assailants were compelled to withdraw. A second attempt to storm the city was to be made on the 5th. It is affirmed that the garrison is keeping up communications with the main army by the road which leads from Friedrichstadt to Tönning and Husum, where the Danish troops are in force. If this be true, it is no wonder that Colonel von der Tann is unable to take the place. Commenting on the attack on Friedrichstadt, the *Daily News* says:

General Willisen, urged no doubt by the impatience of the Holsteiners, has ventured upon a military measure of great boldness, and has advanced not only a great part of his force, but his heavy artillery, beyond the Eyder. With these the Schleswig-Holsteiners have attacked Friedrichstadt, hitherto in vain. The Danes are no doubt advancing to the attack, and they must be greatly encouraged by the knowledge that their adversary cannot, in case of defeat, escape them, at least without the loss of their heavy artillery: this loss would be irreparable. So that General Willisen and the Holsteiners must fight at Friedrichstadt not only for honour and freedom, but *pro aris et focis*. Tidings from Friedrichstadt are therefore naturally looked for with the greatest impatience.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS remains in a dangerous state at Ostend. The Countess de Nueilly, the Duke d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, and the Princess Clementine, arrived on the 6th to visit their relative. The bulletin issued on the 6th stated that the royal sufferer was no better.

PIEDMONT.—The Piedmontese Government contracted, on the 3rd, a fresh loan of 120 millions of francs, with the house of Rothschild and Co.

HESSEN-CASSEL.—The Burgher-guard of Cassel was dissolved on the 4th, while on parade. Haynau inspected the troops, and harangued them in favour of the absolute power of the Prince. The functionaries had been ordered to collect the taxes forthwith. All the journals were suspended. Great agitation prevailed, but order was not disturbed. M. Oettker, proprietor of the *New Hessian Gazette*, had been arrested, and taken to the castle. The hall of the Assembly was occupied by troops. The members of the Permanent Committee present were shut in. The Burgher-guard refused to surrender its arms. The Auditor-General has investigated the charge against Haynau, and ordered his trial by court-martial. Col. Hildebrand had left for Wilhelmsbad, as a deputation from the constitutional officers. Haynau has given his word to do nothing decisive till his return.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Herr von Manteuffel remains Minister of the Interior for the present, the King having persuaded him to retain his portfolio for a few weeks longer. Much longer it will be impossible for Manteuffel and Radouw to consort together. It will be somewhat difficult to find a substitute for him, and therefore his Majesty has persuaded him to remain at least until the Chambers come together. They are now expected to be summoned to meet on the 10th or 11th November.

THE STORM which raged throughout nearly the whole of England on Sunday last was felt most intensely at Dover. The works which were being carried on for the construction of the Harbour of Refuge were completely destroyed. It is estimated that the damage will amount to many thousand pounds (probably upwards of 10,000), as besides the materials, the air pumps, traverses, cranes, and other machinery, have all been injured or lost. In the neighbourhood of the Downs, throughout the whole of Sunday night, the gale was very alarming. It continued till an advanced hour on Monday, causing much damage to the fleet of vessels usually riding about this part of the Channel. A Dutch galliot, named "Suffrow Jautze," was lost off Dungeness, and only one hand saved.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.—A preliminary and formal examination of the prisoners arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder and robbery of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, was made at Guilford on Wednesday. The evidence of the fact of the burglary was given, and the court was at once adjourned until Saturday, the 12th inst. A fourth prisoner, named Harwood, is in custody. A piece of green baize corresponding with the masks used by the murderers (which have been found near the spot) was discovered in this man's possession, and other causes for suspicion are mentioned. Yesterday the adjourned coroner's inquest on the body of the deceased was resumed at the White Hart Inn. Serjeant Kendall, of the London detective police, stated, in reply to the Coroner, that circumstances had come to his knowledge which attached suspicion to particular parties, and that he had a clue to the evidence which he believed he should at a future day be in a position to lay before the jury. Serjeant Biddlecombe described a visit he had made to the house of the deceased. On the gravel path which encircles the lawn he had discovered marks of two feet without shoes or stockings.

Under the cypress tree, where there were marks of persons trampling, I picked up a small piece of blue worsted, which I now produce (the piece of worsted which seemed to have formed part of a stocking, was here produced). This will have to be referred to hereafter. I received from Richard Gyles the screwdriver before alluded to, a cotton handkerchief, and part of an old worsted stocking. I received also from Ellen Valler, one of the deceased's female servants, some paper supposed to have been used as wadding by the assassins. (Several small pieces of half-burnt paper, which smell strongly of gunpowder, were here produced.) From inquiries I made my suspicions fell upon three men who have since been taken into custody.

The Coroner.—Can you give us their names?

Mr. Biddlecombe.—Yes; their names are Levi Harwood, James Burbage, calling himself James Jones, and Hiram Trower, calling himself Hiram Smith.

Examination in chief continued.—I have since measured the feet of Harwood and Trower. I find that Trower's right foot is 9½ in. long, by 3½ in. wide, and Harwood's 9½ in. long by 3½ in. wide. These dimensions agree as nearly as possible with the marks on the gravel walk in front of the house. I should add that the great toe of Harwood's right foot is much cut, as if it had come into contact with a flint or other hard substance. On his stocking there was also found a quantity of blood.

Ellen Valler, servant of the deceased, described the finding, on the morning after the murder, of some small pieces of green baize in the parlour. I think there were about five small pieces. I also found a piece of black silk, very greasy, as if a candle had been rolled up in it; and in the kitchen I picked up an old cotton handkerchief. The Coroner asked if there were any witnesses in attendance who could trace the parties in custody to have been seen near Frimley on the day before the murder? Sergeant Kendall replied that none were present. Witnesses who would speak to having seen them on the road to Frimley would, however, be forthcoming on a future day. The Coroner here said, he thought it would be absolutely necessary to adjourn the inquiry; and, after a short discussion with the jury, with closed doors, it was intimated that the proceedings had been formally adjourned to the 22nd inst. Nothing fresh whatever has transpired calculated to throw light on the perpetrators of the crime. The police are still actively engaged in their inquiries—Sergeant Kendall on the spot, Inspector Hollington at Guilford, and Inspector Biddlecombe between the two places.

THE ROBBERY OF PLATE NEAR LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The investigation of the charge against Sirrell was resumed this morning; the court was densely crowded. The prosecutor was first examined, and detailed the circumstances connected with the robbery. Several witnesses were afterwards examined, amongst them Inspector Keogh, of the detective force in this town, who spoke to the circumstances connected with the apprehension of Sirrell at his place of business in Barbican, London. Mr. Lewis, solicitor, of London, and Mr. Simon, barrister, having addressed the court on behalf of their respective clients, the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—The official reports on the piece of rope brought home by Captain Forsyth leave no doubt that it must have been lost at Port Riley by some of Sir John Franklin's party. A correspondent, whose name were we at liberty to mention it, would ensure attention to any opinion he expressed, draws more hopeful inferences from the traces found at Point Riley, than we did in our remarks of last Saturday. He states that there can now be no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Point Riley was probably formed by a detachment sent to be on the outlook for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in.—*Daily News*.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—The *Freeman's Journal* reports the first meeting of the committee appointed to carry out the resolution of the Synod at Thurles for the establishment of a Catholic University. One of the most active members of the committee is Archbishop Murray—a sufficient proof that he has little expectation that the Pope will sanction the new Government college.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9. The supply of grain and flour fresh in this week is very moderate. Flour trade is to-day very quiet, prices as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,390 qrs.; Foreign, 4,210 qrs. Barley—English, 220 qrs.; Foreign, 1,290 qrs. Oats—English, 800 qrs.; Irish, 2,340 qrs.; Foreign, 810 qrs. Flour—English, 370 sacks; Foreign, 430 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Nonconformist." His letter argues the matter very closely, but our readers in general would not thank us for allowing the question to be again reopened in our columns.

"C. J. Jun." We are afraid his argument would break down as soon as it was applied to the every-day affairs of social life. What are most afflictions but physical force chastisements, and who can say that they never answer a salutary end?

"N. R. M." We are obliged to him. The extract proves how very precise is the information often palmed upon provincial papers by their "London Correspondents."

Received from "S," for Dr. Dick, of Broughty Ferry, £1 10s.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1850.

SUMMARY.

WE remember to have read somewhere of an army reduced to such straits by want of provisions that the superior officers were obliged to dine, day after day, off grass, served up to them in several ways by the ingenuity of a French cook. The dearth of political news just now reduces editors to a very similar extremity. That it is an extremity may be inferred from the fact that we open our Summary with a reference to agricultural dinners. Commonly, they are the dullest, the prosiest, the most stupid of all social gatherings which it is the lot of the public press to report—and when the chief burden of speaking falls upon clergymen, they are often as revolting in the sentiments advanced as they are devoid of attraction in all other respects. We are sick to death of the solemn fallacies of Mr. G. F. Young, and a column or two of his effusions invariably scares us from the side of the paper in which they are found. We can get on no better with the ruffianism of Mr. Ferrand. Disraeli amuses us now and then by his ingenuity. Lord Stanley arrests our notice because he may be regarded as the mouthpiece of a strong party. He has been holding forth of late on the prospects of agriculture, and on the advantages of knowledge. On the latter topic he gracefully uttered sentiments which, however commonplace, became him marvellously. On the former, his tone reminds us of the grumble-and-squeak voice of a boy just rising into adolescence. Lord Stanley seems in process of transition from Protectionist fallacies to the doctrines of Free-trade. Not that he has yet abandoned his old dogmas—far from it—but that he betrays symptoms of having advanced a long way towards new conclusions. He probably sees clearly enough the position to which stress of facts will drive him. If he do not, it is incontestable that the facts stubbornly persist in pointing, one and all, in the same direction. A genuine Protectionist will be a curiosity for antiquaries in less than five years hence.

Facts, as we say, point consistently enough in a free-trade direction. We may refer, as an example, to the accounts of imports and exports for the month ending the 5th of September, and for the eight months of the current year, just issued by the Board of Trade. They exhibit nothing answering to the mournful predictions of the monopolists. Our home market is not glutted with foreign produce—our colonies are not ruined by competition. The importation of wheat this year is less by upwards of four hundred thousand quarters than it was in the same interval last year. The imports from British possessions continue increasing, spite of foreign rivalry—and in two important articles of consumption, sugar and wool, colonial produce, instead of being gradually superseded by foreign, which was predicted as the inevitable result of our free-trade legislation, manifestly and rapidly gains upon it. The Duties on Revenue, too, notwithstanding some diminution in the quarter, obviously accounted for by well-known facts, and actually anticipated, show our commerce and trade to be in healthy activity, and indicate anything but a falling-off of national prosperity. Indeed, the material condition of the country, however, perhaps, more satisfactory, by

whatever legitimate test the conclusion may be tried.

We wish there were no exception to the above remark—but there is a dark one. Crimes which, in audacity and ruffianism, rival the deeds of Dick Turpin, stain our annals with increasing frequency. The attempt upon the life of Mr. Cureton, in his own lodgings, in the heart of the metropolis, at noonday, has scarcely ceased to be the topic of general surprise and conversation, before the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, at Frimley, horrifies society. In this case, the husband and wife are awakened from sleep by two villains who have noiselessly penetrated to their bedroom. A scuffle ensues. The lady, more courageous than most, contrives to alarm the robbers by throwing up the window and ringing a large bell. The guilty men, alarmed lest assistance should arrive, retreat through doors previously set wide open to facilitate escape—not, however, before one of them has shot Mr. Hollest in the abdomen, and inflicted a wound of which he died next day. It appears from a statement made by a correspondent to the *Times*, that West Surrey has been kept in constant alarm for nine months past by a gang of burglars, and some complaints have been urged against the ineffective state of the constabulary there. This, perhaps, may account for the daring burglaries perpetrated in that particular locality; but what are we to make of the frightful audacity of criminals in London itself? What does that argue? Increase of depravity? We think not. Perhaps our police system, seconded by gas-light, railways, and the electric telegraph, has rendered the detection of bungling and faint-hearted criminals so certain, that success now-a-days can only be attained by skilful confederacy, thorough training, and unlooked-for effrontery. If so, the thing will soon wear itself out, and the chances of dishonesty will become too few to encourage the growth and training of it. As a business, burglary, we hope, will soon cease to pay. It is already driven to its wits' end; and, hence, is desperate.

At last some traces have been discovered of the Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin. A paper left at Cape Riley by Captain Emmaney, of which a copy has been forwarded to the Admiralty by Captain Forsyth, states that the officers of the "Assistance" and "Intrepid," found, on landing there, August 23, "traces of encampments, and remains of materials, which evidently proved that some party belonging to Her Majesty's ships had been detained on that spot." Captain Forsyth, who landed at Cape Riley on the 24th of August, says, "we observed five places where tents had been pitched, or stones placed as if they had been used for keeping the lower parts of the tents down, also great quantities of beef, pork, and bird's bones, a piece of rope with the Woolwich naval mark on it (yellow), part of which I have enclosed." Traces of the same party were discovered also at Beechey Island. This is all the intelligence yet received—and meagre enough it is—but we are disposed to think that it lets in a gleam of hope on the hitherto impenetrable darkness. It is now tolerably clear that Wellington Inlet was the route attempted by Sir John Franklin, in accordance with views he had more than once expressed previously to his departure—and, we learn from Captain Forsyth, that although there was much ice, the Inlet was still navigable when he left. Earnestly do we pray that tidings may yet reach us of the safety of our gallant countrymen—and, inasmuch as it is now certain that nothing practical can be got out of the North-west Passage, even if fully made out, we devoutly hope that no more lives will be ventured upon the dangerous experiment.

The *Morning Chronicle* tells us that the Tenant-right League in Ireland is assuming "a very serious and formidable aspect." Local societies have been aggregated into county meetings, and county meetings are becoming monster meetings, like those organized by the late master agitator. "The movement," says the *Economist*, "which began in the North, has extended to the South. Countenanced and promoted at first by the Presbyterian clergy, now the Catholic priesthood are taking active part in it. These two classes of men have forgotten their theological and long-descended strife in their common enmity to the landlords. There have already been meetings at Enniscorthy, in Wexford, and in the town of Kilkenny, attended by a great number of the clerical agitators of both creeds; and there are to be county meetings in Tipperary, Waterford, Louth, and Cavan. The county of Down is preparing for a meeting, and Sligo is pledged to hold one. In Monaghan a county meeting was held on Tuesday se'nnight, and the Dublin papers of Thursday are crowded with reports of the speeches delivered at Ballibay." The object aimed at by these meetings is, in few words, "a fair valuation of land," with a view to the payment of rent; or, more correctly, the fixing of what is due from the tenant to the landlord, by persons acting under the authority of an act of Parliament. We cannot concur in the policy of adopting a remedy so utterly at variance with all sound economical laws—but we are not surprised

that it should be received with such general favour. It is but the natural reaction produced by selfish and reckless landlordism in Ireland—and will probably bring on a crisis which, whatever else it may effect, will assuredly curb the insolence of the bankrupt proprietors of the soil.

We come now to ecclesiastical affairs. Foremost of these we may direct notice to the public meeting held in Edinburgh to denounce the Annuity-tax, and sympathize with Mr. Tod, still a prisoner in Calton Gaol. Although we miss the names of some gentlemen whom we could have wished to see prominent on the occasion, the meeting appears to us, from the report of it which we find in the *Scottish Press*, to have been exceedingly effective. Cannot some method of giving expression to the prevailing feeling on the iniquity of this Annuity-tax, and of the gross criminality, in the eye of God, of those who in the name of Christ put it in force, still more solemn, more emphatic, more effective, than that of a public meeting? Might not a brief document be drawn up, to be signed by thousands, and distributed all over the kingdom, setting forth in burning words the inexcusable sin of such proceedings? Why, these State-clergy ought never to hear the last of their shame, till they give evident tokens of repentance. The moral atmosphere of Edinburgh, and of Scotland too, ought to be made such, that these persecutors for Mammon's sake should be unable to breathe it, and still indulge in their violence and rapacity. They are bringing scandal on the faith they profess—and they ought to be made to feel that they cannot do it with social impunity. The time is past when such anomalies may be safely winked at.

Dr. Hook, of Leeds, has come out in a long letter on the Romanistic tendencies of the Tractarian party. He regards the Evangelicals with no favour, but he keeps no terms whatever with modern Puseyites. There is much manliness and good sense in what he writes, mingled also with not a little of that narrowness which distinguishes the High Churchman. It is plain that he has no sympathy with Rome, as such, and that his heart is, even as his profession, Protestant. We commend his epistle, an abstract of which we have given elsewhere, to the notice of our readers. The *Church and State Gazette* exults in "a split in the Tractarian camp." On Tuesday se'nnight there was a meeting of the Bristol Church Union, to which, we are told, "Churchmen of all shades of opinion had been looking forward with some curiosity." It had been summoned to take into consideration certain resolutions, and a declaration, drawn up and submitted by the Rev. W. Palmer, vice-president of the Union, and intended to squeeze the Union within the limits of Mr. Palmer's ecclesiastical notions. To these resolutions Lord Forbes proposed, and Mr. Hope, M.P., seconded, an amendment, deprecating every attempt to narrow the basis on which the Union was originally constituted. The amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, whereupon the minority, amongst whom we see the name of the Rev. G. A. Denison, the secretary, formally seceded, and in the evening constituted a rival organization. The *Church and State Gazette* says "it is a pretty quarrel as it stands"—whether it will lead to anything important remains to be seen.

Foreign intelligence, although rather provocative of remark, we must despatch this week with brevity. Louis Napoleon is formally paying his addresses to the military, in a form not very conducive to discipline, and exceedingly distasteful to Gen. Charnier. Reviews, followed by banquets and champagne, will soon exhaust the President's purse, and will do much less than he expects to ingratiate him with the army. The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly are not likely to view these proceedings with approval; and probably Louis Napoleon will find it much more difficult to get a second dotation, which he will soon need, owing to the manner in which he has squandered the first.

The relations between Austria and Prussia are becoming critical. The former power enters into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Hanover—and Prussia, on her part, throws a shield over Hesse Cassel. Weakness now on the part of Prussia will irretrievably degrade her into a secondary power, and seal the doom, for the present, of constitutionalism in Germany.

From America we learn, contrary to anticipation, that the bills for the abolition of the slave trade in Columbia, and for the capture of fugitive slaves, have finally passed. There have been serious disturbances, involving considerable loss of life, at Sacramento. The Jenny Lind *furore* continues unabated.

PEACEMAKERS.

WHEN Joseph Sturge, Elihu Burritt, and Frederick Wheeler, set out towards Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark on a mission of pacification, Diplomacy, holding both sides, laughed loud

enough to make the *welkin* ring again. The moon-stricken enthusiasts! what could they hope to do with contending powers, except receive from both sides the expressions of contempt which they so richly deserved? A likely thing, certainly, that a quarrel which European powers had attempted in vain to compose, should be brought to a close by three private gentlemen, without credentials, and, to both the conflicting parties, without name! Perhaps, among Englishmen, who take their cue, for the most part, from the daily journals, not one in a hundred regarded the enterprise as worthy of a better description than Quixotic. The age is not very trustful in the power of simple and straightforward goodness—not overgiven to rely upon the declaration of One, who eighteen centuries and a half ago, said, "Blessed are the peacemakers." The progress of this interesting mission hitherto, however, has not justified the banter of the *Times*, nor shed new lustre upon the exclusive pretensions of diplomacy. Terminate as it may, it will have established one fact—namely, that arbitration is not looked upon by belligerents as an utterly impracticable method of reaching the solution of grave international difficulties.

The facts of the case are few but striking. At the Peace Congress at Frankfort, Dr. Badenstedt, from Berlin, wished to obtain from that assembly an expression of opinion on the dispute now raging between Denmark and the Duchies. It was regarded by the Business Committee, and wisely we think, to be incompetent for the Congress to meddle with a contest in which one only of the parties concerned had requested a decision. But the opportunity thus opened to test the worth of the main principle asserted by Congress was too good to be neglected. Messrs. Sturge, Burritt, and Wheeler, therefore, with a courage, and in a spirit of self-sacrifice, which does them infinite credit, started on a mission, the sole object of which was to prevail upon the Governments of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark to submit their differences to the arbitration of such intelligent and impartial judges as themselves might select. Contrary to all the predictions of diplomacy, these gentlemen found the Holstein authorities quite willing to adopt their plan, if Denmark could be brought to do likewise. Our philanthropists, who appear to have conducted their proceedings in a very business-like manner for crazy enthusiasts, and who took care to reduce everything to black and white, set sail for Copenhagen. There, diplomacy kindly forewarned them, they would meet with very different and very summary treatment. Again diplomacy was mistaken. The Government of Denmark received them with every mark of respect—and, after some conference, acceded to the principle of arbitration as one by which it was willing to settle its difference with the Duchies. This mode of arranging the affair, both Governments had now declared their willingness to adopt. The next step was to appoint and agree upon arbitrators. Schleswig-Holstein had nominated a gentleman on her part, when the last authentic information was received—and Mr. Burritt was left by his coadjutors to confer with Denmark on the selection of an arbitrator on her part. Military operations, it is true, continue just as if nothing had happened, which, however much to be deplored, was, of course, anticipated. Possibly, Denmark may back out of her former professions and engagements, or European diplomacy may step in to spoil the work which casts discredit upon its own high pretensions. But, happen what may, the facts we have stated will remain precisely the same—and will prove that there is a better and a more practicable mode of settling international disputes than by an appeal to the sword.

In Dickens's tale of "David Copperfield" there is an intensely interesting scene of the prompt dispersion of mutual distrust between Dr. Strong and his young wife, by the mere fact of their having been brought together through the interposition of a half-witted gentleman. In domestic and social life, more than half the estrangements that take place grow out of foolish reserve and want of timely explanation. One misunderstanding generates suspicion—suspicion ripens into mistrust—and a thousand incidents, without significance in themselves, are viewed by mistrust as proofs of guilt or enmity. In such cases there needs the intervention of a third party merely to put the alienated into unreserved communication with each other, and instantly the real cause of dissension shrinks into commonplace proportions. It is precisely the same with nations and governments. Their quarrels seldom grow out of more substantial causes than those which generate the feuds of individuals. After a little each stands on his own dignity, and is poisoned by the mischievous insinuations and reports of interested bystanders. The breach becomes wider day by day. Mistakes multiply on both sides. Each judges of the other by a wrong standard, and each attributes to the other a malignity of purpose which, perhaps, is far from having been felt or formed. Under the present system, hot and hasty words, uttered under

misapprehension, are followed by deadly blows. Armies take the field. Blood flows profusely. Property is destroyed. Trade is paralyzed. Towns are bombarded and sacked. The havoc goes on until one party is worsted, or both are exhausted by their insane efforts. Then comes negotiation—and, ten to one, it becomes manifest that if there had but been frank mutual explanation at the outset, there would not have been a blow struck.

This opportunity of mutual explanation the friends of peace wish to precede war, instead of following it; convinced, as they are, that by preceding, it would prevent it—and where, as in the case of Denmark and the Duchies, hostilities have, unhappily, been resorted to, they would interpose one as quickly as possible. They pretend to no magical charm. They lay claim to no superior influence. But they do assume to know something of human nature, and they believe that, in a majority of instances, governments, like individuals, are far more alienated by mutual misapprehensions than by actual occurrences. Let the two come together, they say, under arrangements which will allow of their laying aside reserve, and most of the difficulties in the way of cordial agreement will vanish as morning mist before the sun. Now, we take it, that there is no such remarkable lack of common sense in this proposal as diplomats are wont to represent. It is very simple—but, like many other very simple things, it has more efficacy in it than the most elaborate of quackeries. In fact, it proceeds upon the principle of allowing nature to heal a wound "by the first intention." This confides in the *vis medicatrix* of humanity. This may be very Quixotic in the eyes of a school that exalts its own jargon above all physical or moral laws—but Quixotic as it is thought to be, such proceedings as those of Messrs. Sturge, Burritt, and Wheeler, will go far to show the common sense of mankind, that there is something in it after all.

We heartily congratulate the members of the Peace Congress on this rather unexpected outcome of their deliberations. We congratulate Mr. Cobden and his adherents on this novel and telling illustration of the practical worth of his "arbitration" movement—and, above all, we congratulate those courageous advocates of peace, Messrs. Sturge, Burritt, and Wheeler, upon the measure of success which has hitherto attended their bold and disinterested enterprise. Brighter conclusions than facts will yet sustain we will not draw. But, surely, the significant language of the *Spectator*, with which we close our observations, may well warrant us in believing, that not a little has been already achieved by this mission in which we may confidently rejoice. "In any case," says the above-mentioned journal, in its last Saturday's number—"in any case, however, those who rely on moral and not on technical or formal influences, and who, on the broadest principles of religion and humanity, go between contending nations to promote mutual understanding and obedience to common faith and its precepts, are performing a truly sacred office—one which overrides difference of blood, of creed, and of political opinion. That was once the office of the priesthood, when priests maintained their position in being wiser than the rest of mankind: it was the most sacred office of the heralds. In testimony of the success which may yet be attained in the same direction, we see one of the most remarkable spectacles ever presented to Europe—a blacksmith from Republican America is sitting at Hamburg to watch over the mutual advances of the Teutonic Duchies and the Scandinavian monarch."

JUDICIAL MURDER.

AN able article in this month's *Eclectic Review*, on the execution of William Ross, recalls attention to that painfully important subject. Our readers cannot have forgotten the circumstance of a death by the hangman at York, about two months since, surrounded with awful uncertainty as to the guilt of the unhappy victim. The whole facts of the case have been carefully investigated by a number of philanthropic gentlemen, and are lucidly arranged in the article now before us. In justice to the opinions we have before expressed, and to the demands of the subject on every mind, we will briefly recapitulate these particulars.

The unhappy youth—for Ross was but nineteen when hanged—was of decent family, and perfectly good character. He married, in the spring of 1849, a young woman, Mary Bottomley, whose relatives were of depraved habits and bad repute. He and she lived with them, and though frequently at variance with the Bottomleys, were uniformly affectionate to each other. Ill-will sprung up, which came to a climax when Ross gave information to the police of a robbery which his mother-in-law and one of her sons had perpetrated. A married sister of his wife's, Martha Buckley, was heard to threaten that Ross should never appear against the culprits, who had been committed to gaol. His wife had fallen ill, and her sister, who had never before come near her, was observed to be assiduous in attendance, and to declare that she

would certainly die. She did die—and the symptoms of poisoning were so obvious that Ross was arrested; but so incomplete was the evidence against him, that Martha Buckley was also apprehended; only Ross, however, was committed for trial.

On the trial it was deposed that Ross had purchased and was possessed of arsenic, of which poison his wife had died—that he had once, in a quarrel, declared her worth more dead than alive—and that he was entitled to £4 from a club at her decease. On this slender evidence, and in the absence of anything like the proof of an adequate motive for the crime, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death; the judge replying to his fervent protestations of innocence, "I am as convinced that your hand administered the fatal dose as if I had seen it with these eyes."

Numerous memorials to the Home Office obtained a week's respite, and the appointment of a commission of investigation—namely, the committing magistrates. The gentlemen before referred to transmitted to Sir George Grey a copy of the statements they had taken, a portion of which he sent to a York magistrate, inquiring whether these new witnesses were credible. The answer was in the affirmative. The "investigation" proceeded, with every representative of the prisoner excluded, and six witnesses, whose evidence was deemed by his friends of extreme importance, unheard, because their names were not included in the instructions from the Home Office. What was elicited before this secret tribunal is unknown; but the evidence taken by parties who had no motive for their labour but that of love of justice, and horror at the thought of the innocent suffering judicial death, all went to disprove or account for every suspicious circumstance alleged against the prisoner, and to fix on Martha Buckley the commission of the foul and unnatural deed; for it was at her desire he procured the poison, two chemists having refused to supply her with it, and it was to her that the dying woman herself attributed her death. The magistrates completed their task on a Thursday morning, despatched its results to London, and by the next morning the officials at York had received final instructions to hang their prisoner!

One scarcely knows whether more to lament the fate of this unhappy victim of a malignant combination of circumstances; to inveigh against the official neglect, to use no harsher term, which permitted them to envelop him beyond the possibility of escape; or to condemn the legal institutions which put such fearful powers into the hands of fallible and faulty men. We do not see how the Minister can repel the frightful charge of having precipitated the execution of a sentence beyond revocation; and, in all probability, totally undeserved. The bare possibility of the catastrophe makes one shudder, and long to cleanse the country from the stain it has incurred.

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.

THE new Stamp Act will come into operation to-morrow (10th). As its provisions are important, and will exercise a considerable influence on the transfer and sale of landed and other property, we have thought that it may be acceptable to our readers to lay its principal provisions before them. The chief alterations in the old law that it effects are shown in the duties payable on Bonds, Mortgages, Conveyances, and Annuities. The difference between the old and new duties on these transactions is very considerable, and will so greatly facilitate the sale of estates, that few will be deterred by the stamp from getting rid of bad property. The more forcibly to exhibit the change in the law concerning these, and some other legal documents, we have placed the duties payable under the present and the future acts side by side.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

PRESENT DUTIES.	FUTURE DUTIES.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £50..1 0 0	Not exceeding £50..0 1 3
Above £50 & not exceeding 100..1 10 0	Above £50 & not exceeding 100..0 2 5
100.....2 0 0	100.....150..0 3 9
200.....300..3 0 0	200.....300..0 5 0
300.....500..4 0 0	250.....250..0 6 3
500.....1000..5 0 0	300.....300..0 7 6
1000.....2000..6 0 0	300, the duty chargeable is 3s. 6d. for every £100, or for any fraction of £100.
2000.....3000..7 0 0	
3000.....4000..8 0 0	
4000.....5000..9 0 0	
5000.....10000..12 0 0	
10000.....15000..15 0 0	
15000.....20000..20 0 0	
20000.....25 0 0	

FOR PAYMENT OF ANNUITIES.

PRESENT DUTIES.	FUTURE DUTIES.
pr. ann. £ s. d.	pr. ann. £ s. d.
under £10..1 0 0	under £50..1 0 0
£10.....50..2 0 0	£50 and under £100..3 0 0
50.....100..3 0 0	and £2 for every £100 additional.
100.....200..4 0 0	
200.....300..5 0 0	
300.....400..6 0 0	

The above are the duties on Annuities under the new law to be paid when the full amount to be received can be previously ascertained; i.e., when the annuity is for a certain period or term of years; when it is for an indefinite term, or for life, the duty is the same as on bonds.

Under the new act, as well as under the old, mortgages, it will be seen, pay the same duty as bonds. Under the present law, however (present to-day) the duty payable does not increase above £25 upon the large sum of £20,000, while under the new act the duty is strictly progressive. For once, the poor and the rich are treated alike, and both pay in proportion to the accommodation they require. On the Transfer of Bonds or Mortgages, where the sum is under £1,400, the duty chargeable will be the same as on bonds for like sums. Where the amount exceeds £1,400, a fixed duty of £1 10s. will be payable. Bills of Sale or Conveyance are treated on similarly liberal and equitable terms.

CONVEYANCES.

PRESENT DUTY.		FUTURE DUTY.	
Purch. Money, £ s. d.		Purch. Money, £ s. d.	
under..... £20.. 0 10 0		under..... £25.. 0 2 0	
£20..... 50.. 1 0 0		£25..... 50.. 0 5 0	
50..... 150.. 1 10 0		50..... 75.. 0 7 6	
150..... 300.. 2 0 0		75..... 100.. 0 10 0	
300..... 500.. 3 0 0		100..... 125.. 0 12 6	
500..... 750.. 6 0 0		125..... 150.. 0 15 0	
750..... 1000.. 9 0 0		150..... 175.. 0 17 6	
1000..... 2000.. 12 0 0		175..... 200.. 1 0 0	
2000..... 3000.. 25 0 0		200..... 225.. 1 2 6	
3000..... 4000.. 35 0 0		225..... 250.. 1 5 0	
4000..... 5000.. 45 0 0		250..... 275.. 1 7 6	
5000..... 6000.. 55 0 0		275..... 300.. 1 10 0	
		300..... 350.. 1 15 0	
		350..... 400.. 2 0 0	
		400..... 450.. 2 5 0	
		450..... 500.. 2 10 0	
		500..... 550.. 2 15 0	
		550..... 600.. 3 0 0	
		600 the duty chargeable is 10s. for every £100 or part of £100.	

The new duties on Leases are a boon to the public at large, and will perhaps be the most popular concession contained in this act.

LEASES.

PRESENT DUTY.		FUTURE DUTY.	
Rent under £20..... 1 0 0		Rent under £5..... 0 0 0	
20 under £100.. 1 10 0		£5 under £10.. 0 1 0	
100..... 200.. 2 0 0		10..... 15.. 0 1 6	
200..... 400.. 3 0 0		15..... 20.. 0 2 0	
400..... 600.. 4 0 0		20..... 25.. 0 2 6	
600..... 800.. 5 0 0		25..... 30.. 0 3 0	
800..... 1000.. 6 0 0		30..... 35.. 0 3 6	
1000 and upwards.. 10 0 0		75..... 100.. 0 10 0	
		Above £100 the duty is 5s. for every £50.	

The progressive duties in each of the above cases, and every kind of deed or instrument; that is, where the number of words exceed 1,080—is double for every such 1,080 words, where the duty is under 10s. In every other case, an extra maximum duty of 10s. is to be charged.

Settlements are charged 5s. for every £100—in whole or in part.

Instruments relating to Copyhold Estates are charged a duty of 2s. 6d. each, and a further progressive duty of 2s. 6d. in case the number of words should exceed 1,080.

In cases of neglect to have any deed or instruments stamped, or in case of an insufficient stamp being affixed, the whole, or deficiency, with a penalty of £10, must be paid before the document can be admitted as legal evidence. When a doubt exists as to the amount of Stamp Duty required, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are to decide the matter, for a fee of 10s.—with appeal to the Court of Exchequer, in cases of dissatisfaction. Under the old law, no such provision was made, and even an unintentional omission to affix the necessary stamp was irremediable, and the document in no case held to be legal.

The above are the principal items in this important act, which we believe is destined to exercise a great and incalculable influence, not only on property, but on the general question of taxation. It is the first approximation to a just and equitable system of taxation, and, if we mistake not, will lead the way to the abolition or modification of duties which are more pressing and obnoxious than those comprehended in the present act of 18 and 14 Victoria, cap. 97. Together with the Encumbered Estates Act, it will be of vast service to Ireland; and though many a more gracious concession to the people might have been made, we take it gladly for what it is worth, and believe that it will be found to work well, both with the public who are interested in it, and for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who trusts by its means to add to the general revenue of Government.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS ACT provided that no lands or new cemeteries should be purchased until six weeks after advertisements, notifying the intention of the General Board of Health to purchase land, had been issued. These six weeks expired the week before last. During the last week the inspectors of the board, Messrs. Austin, Rawlinson, and Creecy, were engaged in the examination of various proposed sites. Several were visited and examined by members of the board themselves.—*Observer*.

THE FEARGUS O'CONNOR LAND SCHEME.—At the County Court held at Tewkesbury, before James Francillon, Esq., the district judge, on the 3rd inst., William Woodward, a poor stocking-maker, obtained a verdict against Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., for £2 10s., with immediate execution. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff that he was one of the contributors to the land scheme, and had paid the sum sought to be recovered. Mr. W. Chandler solicitor, appeared on the part of the plaintiff.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE WATER GAS.—The spirited corporation of Manchester are at present allowing the erection of White's apparatus on their works, to try the economy of converting their immense production of tar into gas by its means; and the result of this trial will pretty much decide the merits of it.—*Mining Journal*.

"TWIN" STEAMERS, on the plan adopted in the United States, are to be tried on the Thames. The "Gemini," the first constructed, made an experimental trip yesterday week. It is made according to a patent obtained by Mr. Peter Borrie. "Two hulls, which are chiefly constructed of iron, are placed side by side, with a space or canal between them, in which the paddle-wheel works, and are strongly connected together by the deck which extends over all, and also by a plate-iron arch below the deck, and a number of wrought-iron stays between them, so that the two divisions of the vessel are bound together in the most secure manner. The hulls thus joined afford a great extent of deck-room, with a very small amount of tonnage, or of resistance from the area of the section passing through the water; and, as both ends are exactly similar, the vessel will sail with equal facility either way without turning. The keels and stems are not placed in the centre of the hulls, but are situated towards the inside of them, so that the water-lines are very fine on the inside, which diminishes the tendency of the water to gorging up between the hulls; which gorging up of water has been a material drawback to the success of twin steamers hitherto constructed, as it not only tends to separate the two hulls, but also greatly increases the resistance of the vessel in passing through the water. The inner bilges of the hulls are much fuller than the outer ones, in order to afford a greater degree of buoyancy on the inside; which is necessary for supporting the weight of the deck, &c., between the hulls." The vessel is to be fitted with saloons and "hurricane deck," on the American model.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, have just concluded a convention on the subject of telegraphic communication, and adopted a tariff in common, by which the charges will be reduced one-half. The new tariff is to come into operation on the 1st of October.

MUSICAL PREPARATIONS.—A series of "Grand National Concerts" are to be commenced at her Majesty's Theatre, on the 15th inst. They have been projected by a body of noblemen and gentlemen, and are to be managed by an "executive committee." In their general plan they resemble Jullien's Promenade Concerts, but on a much larger scale, and embracing a much greater variety of music. The directors state their aim to be, "to present an intellectual entertainment of the highest order, embracing the greatest works of the greatest masters, illustrated by the most eminent artistes in Europe, and at the cheapest possible rate consistent with prudence to themselves and justice towards those whose interests they have mainly in view." They pointedly disclaim all partiality or exclusiveness, whether national or individual, in the selection of music or of performers. The concerts are intended "to meet as far as possible the wishes and tastes of all, and thus gratify the lovers of the higher class of music as well as those who may prefer a lighter school." Entire works in an operatic form will be given, but performed without dramatic action, like Handel's *Acis and Galatea*. Mr. Macfarren and Mr. Edward Loder have already completed two works of this description; the one on the subject of the Arabian tale, "The Sleeper Awakened," the other taken from *Telemachus*. The committee are in communication with Spohr, Marschner, and Felicien David, for the production of original works. Mr. Balfe is to be the musical director. The charges of admission will be very moderate.

EXETER HALL is at present undergoing great alterations in its interior, with the view of removing its defects as a music-hall, and enlarging its capabilities for performances on the greatest scale. These operations are carried on jointly by the proprietors of the hall and the Sacred Harmonic Society, at a cost, we understand, of not less than £5,000. The flat plaster ceiling is removed, to be replaced by a coach-roof ceiling, twelve feet higher. The four heavy square pillars with the beam and cornice over them, in front of the gallery, are removed. The central portion of the wall at the east end of the hall has been taken down, and rebuilt seventeen feet further back, so as to allow the organ to be thrown back that distance; thus obviating the great inconvenience hitherto caused by the organ dividing the chorus into two halves, who could neither see nor hear each other. The organ itself is receiving considerable improvements. All these operations, it is expected, will be completed in the course of November; when the society's concerts are to commence.

STEAM MACHINE FOR MAKING BREAD.—Messrs. Lee and Robinson, of Wapping, have patented a process of making and baking bread and biscuits by steam. The *Morning Post* describes the method as seen in operation. "The flour is placed in a hopper, in its descent through which it comes in contact with carbonated water, which immediately converts it into dough, in which form it issues from a cone below, and is cut off into portions of a given size; when, being received by an attendant boy, it is passed through other machines as it may be required for bread or biscuits, into which form it is almost immediately converted. The batch of bread or biscuits is then placed in an oven heated by the same steam machine by which the whole of the machinery is worked, and within a few minutes is ready for

table—we have ourselves seen excellent biscuits made and baked within ten or twelve minutes." It is said that this improvement, if generally adopted, would greatly reduce the cost of bread-making, and get rid of baneful night-work, as "setting sponge" would no longer be necessary. If, however, the carbonated water is objected to, barm can still be employed.

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF ORGAN.—An instrument of simple construction, but of very varied power, called the "Autophon," has been patented by the inventor, Mr. C. Dawson, organ-builder, of the Strand, on whose premises it can be seen in operation, by which a person totally unacquainted with the mode of playing upon keys can produce all manner of tunes by the mere mechanical process of turning a handle and applying the foot to a pedal. The music is produced by perforated sheets of mill-board, which are passed between rollers or cylinders. In their transit, the wind is forced through the perforations or notes, and passing through small pipes or tubes, creates the sound. Each sheet produces a separate tune. The instruments are of various sizes and power, but are, comparatively, of small dimensions, being adapted to private houses, chapels, and churches where an organist is not employed. The invention is highly ingenious, perfectly successful, and deserves the attention and patronage which it will doubtless receive.

TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—ABERDEEN, Wednesday.—The "Prince Albert," Commander Forsyth, arrived here last night from the Arctic regions. Mr. Snow, the second officer, examined Cape Riley. He found traces of five or six tents or encampments which had evidently been erected by officers and men in her Majesty's service. Beechey Island was also examined, where traces were found of the same party. The seamen who were employed in examining these remains found a rope with the Woolwich mark on it, evidently belonging to a vessel that had been fitted out at Woolwich, and which is thought to have been either the "Erebus" or the "Terror." After making this examination, the "Prince Albert" bore up for Cape York, on the eastern side of Prince Regent's Inlet: the whole of this inlet was blocked up with solid ice. On exploring the land here Mr. Snow found a cairn of stones, evidently gathered and put up by some party, but no trace of anything that could indicate that Sir John Franklin had been there. Mr. Snow left two cases of pemmican. It being hopeless to expect to get through the bay, and the vessel being too small to encounter the rigours of an Arctic winter, it was resolved to return to England.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SOCIETIES.—In Birmingham there are several successful societies under this name, and in connexion with the land societies they are evidently destined to work a great change in the condition of the artizans of the city. At a meeting a few days ago of the most prosperous of the former, Mr. J. Taylor said, they had about 300 members, holding more than 400 shares; and the aggregate sum they subscribed for was about £50,000. The society, although only in the second year of its existence, had advanced to its members between £5,000 and £6,000, and all the members who had got their property put up were perfectly satisfied; many of them were actually paying for that property with the rents derived from it, which in no inconsiderable number of instances covered all the payments. At the present time there is in Birmingham nearly £300,000 being subscribed for in building societies, the greater part of which is by working men.

EARLY SHOP CLOSING.—The drapers, ironmongers, druggists, and others, commenced the seven o'clock system of shop closing in this city on Tuesday last, the 1st October. This wise arrangement will enable both the employer and the employed to participate fully in the advantages which both literary societies offer.—*Western (Exeter) Times*.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN UNION RAILWAY.—We regret to have to announce the occurrence, this (Friday) morning, of an accident on the Eastern Union Line between Elmswell and Thurston, by which two persons were almost instantaneously killed. It appears that, in consequence of the non-arrival, at Haughley, of the 8 10 up-train, from Bury, at the proper time, an engine was sent on from Haughley to meet and assist it. It was then found that the train-engine had, from some cause or other, become defective, and that the carriages were being drawn by horses, and were accompanied by the Station-master of Thurston, Mr. Wolton. On the fresh engine being attached to the train, Mr. Hatchwell and Mr. Wolton, in their anxiety to have a supervision of all that might happen, very incautiously placed themselves on some luggage upon the roof of a carriage, and, on passing under the first bridge, they were both struck on the forehead. Mr. Hatchwell was knocked off and killed instantly, and Mr. Wolton only breathed for one or two seconds. We are assured that no blame whatever is attributable either to the driver or guards. The unfortunate gentlemen were both efficient officers, having been with the company from the opening of the line, and we regret to say that they have left young families to deplore their loss.—*Norfolk News*.

A HORSE LEAPING OUT OF A TRAIN.—A horse in an open truck, conveyed by one of the trains on the Chester and Shrewsbury line, last week, was so alarmed by the sudden transition of light to darkness when the carriages entered a tunnel, that he leaped out, and was afterwards found quite unhurt at the end of the tunnel, through which he had walked after the train.

THE HALF CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

*"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.**[Continued from last week.]*

Bonaparte further seized upon Parma, Placentia, and Elba, creating the Duke of Parma King of Etruria. He changed the Cisalpine into the Italian Republic, and took the title and powers of its President. Piedmont he annexed to France as "the department of the Po." He maintained a large army in Holland at the expense of the inhabitants, and effected such alterations in its government as make it more subservient to his policy. He divided between Austria and Prussia, at the Congress of Ratisbon, a number of minor German states, as indemnification for his own encroachments on their possessions—three of the great powers of Europe thus infamously partitioning the territories of weaker states, without even the semblance of consultation with their inhabitants. Worst of all, he despatched an army to the island of St. Domingo, the negroes of which, emancipated at the Revolution, had established a Republic of their own, under the famous Toussaint—the Spartacus of modern slavery—and his lieutenants, Henri Christophe and Dessalines; an army composed, too, we are assured, of men selected for their troublesome republicanism—that if it perished by fever and the sword, it might be better spared. Such was the fate of the expedition—from forty to fifty thousand soldiers were cut off by the infuriated negroes, and their sympathetic climate.

The despotism of his internal government converted the admiration which English democrats had entertained for Bonaparte as the champion and child of the Revolution, into detestation of him as the greatest of liberticides; while his foreign aggressions justified the jealousy of our rulers, and gave a colour to the predictions of the war-party. The continued occupation of Malta and the Cape of Good Hope by English troops, contrary to the terms of the treaty, was the practical exhibition of the one, and helped to fulfil the other. The King's speech at the meeting of Parliament on the 16th of November, only six short months after the signature of the definitive treaty of peace, spoke of renewed hostilities as probable, almost inevitable; and the House of Commons endorsed the sentiment by voting estimates framed for such a contingency. On the 8th of March in the following year [1803], a royal message was delivered in both Houses, to the effect, that as very considerable military preparations were going forward in the ports of France and Holland, additional means of defence were necessary, and compliant addresses in reply were voted unanimously. The manly voice of Fox was again heard in depreciation of war—especially on the pleas put forth by Ministers, whose pretensions he reduced to the bare desire of retaining Malta. But he did not hesitate to condemn the continental policy of Bonaparte in language worthy of himself—notwithstanding he had enjoyed the courtesies of the First Consul, and ready permission to search the archives of France for auxiliary materials to the "History of England from the Revolution" on which he was engaged; the hereditary consolation of Whig chieftains out of office. "Were I a master of the use of colours," said the great Whig statesman, "and could paint with skill, I would take the darkest to delineate the conduct of France towards Holland. It certainly has been worse treated by her than any other country whatever. Holland has not only suffered all the unavoidable evils of war; but when peace came, to turn that country, in defiance of a positive treaty with her, into a dépôt for French troops, for the mere purpose, I sincerely believe, of making the Dutch pay the expenses of maintaining them, was an act no less despicable for its meanness than hateful for its atrocity." The next day his Majesty's intention to call out the militia was communicated; and the next, ten thousand seamen were added to the fifty thousand before voted. On the 6th of May, Parliament was informed that negotiations were pending on which the mutual recall of ambassadors depended; on which both Houses adjourned till something decisive was known. Presently the recall of our ambassador was announced, and on the 17th, an order of Council authorized reprisals "against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French Republic;" and a proclamation was issued of "an embargo on all ships in the British ports belonging to either the French or Batavian republics, or to any countries occupied by French armies." This declaration of war, we are told, was received by the English people with almost universal enthusiasm—with bursts of cheering in public places, and but faint regret in the homes where domestic solicitudes temper public spirit. The reimposition of the income-tax, and other obnoxious imposts—bringing the revenue up to forty-one millions—and the prospect of personal service in the new army of reserve, of fifty thousand men, to be balloted, as for the militia, did not damp this bellicose ardour—especially as a few tents on the Boulogne coast looked like the van of an army for the invasion of England. Surely the silence of a sad, brave heart was more becoming to the supposed exigence than shouts of eagerness and defiance. But alas! so weak are the admonitions of reason and experience in the presence of popular panic or passion.

There was one incident which powerfully contributed to inflame these feelings, and give to the impending war the meritorious glory of a crusade for independence and liberty. Bonaparte had made frequent complaints to the English Government of the attacks made upon him in our newspapers, and even applied for the expulsion of royalist or Jacobin refugees from within our shores. One of these, Jean Joseph Peltier, commenced, after the peace of Amiens, a new journal, *L'Ambigu*, in which he virulently assailed the First Consul. Though a royalist print, its fourth number contained an ode ascribed to Chenier, the republican poet, in which Napoleon Bonaparte was compared to Julius Caesar, and a Brutus invoked for the destroyer of his country's liberties. Bonaparte, with that melancholy littleness which always besets the tyrant, permitted himself to be greatly irritated by this and similar effusions, and demanded satisfaction from our Government. Lord Hawkesbury replied, in a strain of conveniently assumed respect for the liberty of the press, that in England newspapers were uncontrollable by any power but the law, before whose tribunals the First Consul might, if he pleased, implead his assailant. At renewed demands, the Attorney-General was instructed to file an information, and the trial came on in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury, on the 21st of February, 1803. It was a happy choice by which Peltier selected for his counsel the able and eloquent Mackintosh. The speech which he delivered on the occasion is so strikingly indicative of the change which had come over the public mind in relation to Bonaparte—the vindicator of the Revolution standing up to arraign the head of the Republic—as to be worth particular description. The subject had much that was inspiring; the contrast of condition between the real prosecutor, the master of the greatest empire which the civilized world had yet seen, and the defendant, a poor friendless outcast, was striking and dramatic;

and Mackintosh, with his reputation as a forensic orator yet to make, had skilfully constructed these materials into a set oration, and was warmed and encouraged in its delivery by the presence of a crowded and distinguished audience. That English law-court he represented as the last refuge of his persecuted client—the only spot on earth on which he could confront his persecutor on equal terms, and feel secure from his vengeance. He offered up thanksgivings to the Almighty Ruler that after the wreck of everything in Europe venerable and precious, Englishmen were sitting there to-day, free and fearless, administering justice after the manner of their fathers. Holland, Switzerland, and the imperial towns of Germany had till lately participated with us in the pride and value of a free press—but Holland and Switzerland were now no more, and nearly fifty of the free Germanic cities had vanished since last summer. Every press in Europe, from Palermo to Hamburg, was now enslaved—"but," the orator exclaimed, forgetful how recently every guarantee of English liberty had been suspended on the will of a despotic minister, "one asylum of free discussion is still inviolate! There is one little spot where man can freely exercise his reason on the most important concerns of society—where he can boldly publish his judgment on the acts of the proudest and most powerful of tyrants. The press of England is still free! It is guarded by the free constitution of our forefathers. It is guarded by the arms and hearts of Englishmen; and I trust I may venture to say, that if it be to fall, it will fall only under the ruins of the British empire. It is an awful consideration. Every other monument of European liberty has perished. That ancient fabric, which has been gradually raised by the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers, still stands: it stands, thanks be to God! solid and entire; but it stands alone, and it stands amidst ruins." The orator was unsuccessful in his immediate object; Peltier was condemned, but before he was called up for judgment war was proclaimed, and he escaped. In the meanwhile he published a report of his trial and of his counsel's speech, numerous copies of which found their way into France, and a French translation was made by the sparkling pen of the celebrated Madame de Staél. It unquestionably did much to exasperate Bonaparte against England, and to excite against him the feelings of English and continental democrats.

Thus the war was precipitated—it is hard to say whether more by the guilt of one party than the other. The English Government was impatient for hostility, and found opportunities and excuses in every trifle. They put forward a bundle of grievances—the mission of a French agent to Egypt, the Italian annexation, the occupation of Switzerland and Holland, the partitions of Ratisbon—as a ground for war, which singly they had not deemed worth a remonstrance. They evaded the mediation of Russia, equivocated about and delayed the evacuation of Malta, at last positively refused to treat even if that envied sentry-post of the Mediterranean were surrendered to them, and were the actual aggressors by their letters of marque. It cannot be doubted that Napoleon was rather anxious to gain time than desirous to preserve peace—that he bent all the powers of his stupendous mind and all the resources of his empire to the creation of a naval and military power such as it would be impossible for England to resist; on his own principle of "fifteen millions must give way to forty millions"—that he was scooping out harbours, building ships, and planting colonies on every available spot, besides raising immense land forces, intending some day to combine the two in what he called his "battle of Actium." Treaties are but feeble bonds of peace to irreconcilable antagonists, in the absence of an international public opinion, competent to understand and enforce them. To that opinion Bonaparte professed his willingness to appeal. "Wo to those who do not respect treaties!" he exclaimed to the English ambassador—"they will be responsible to all Europe." All Europe and posterity have cause to reprobate, even to execration, the names of William Pitt and Napoleon Bonaparte, as the representatives of the mutual hatreds that impelled the nations again to war, shouting the exchanged watchwords, "Liberty" and "Glory."

Leaving the operations of the belligerents to be recounted when necessary to the understanding of political situation, we must turn aside to the contemplation of a truly tragic affair. Emmett and Russell were two Irishmen, singularly unlike in age and social position, but both inflamed with an enthusiastic desire for the emancipation of Ireland from what they deemed the oppressive yoke of England. Robert Emmett was the son of the court physician, and brother to one of the banished leaders of the insurrection of '98. His father's death had put him in possession of several thousand pounds, which he devoted to the propagation of his ardent republicanism. Thomas Russell was an old half-pay officer, who had fought at Bunker's Hill, in the War of Independence, and whose polemical, and particularly his Apocalyptic studies, as a Presbyterian preacher at Belfast, had combined with political enthusiasm to fanaticise. Emmett was at the head of a central committee in Dublin, which resolved upon an attack on the castle, for which the 23rd of July [1803]—eve of the festival of St. James, when great numbers of peasantry would be in the town—was fixed. By the unusual thoroughness of the conspirators, their plans were kept from the Government, or, at least, more than the knowledge of their intention; which caused two bills, one for trying rebels by martial law, another for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, were passed in one sitting of the two Houses, and sent to Ireland. On the appointed day, at the firing of a signal-rocket, Emmett issued forth into the crowded streets. But the sight of two or three savage murders committed by the half-drunken mob, and their tipsy indisposition to march on the castle, dissipated in a moment the patriotic delusion of the brave and high-minded Emmett. He fled to the Wicklow mountains, but finding no hiding place or asylum, was obliged to return to Dublin, whither he was tracked by the police. Russell had as totally failed in his attempt at a rising in the North, and, coming to Dublin, was also apprehended. They, and several others, suffered death for treason—Emmett's fate rendered the more tragic by the circumstance of his betrothal to Curran's daughter, and the high qualities of mind and heart his well-known speech exhibited, and which called down the tribute of a poetic elegy from Moore. He was a Protestant, and it was a Protestant spirit by which his enterprise was inspired; which would have secured its failure whatever the abilities of its leaders or the aid of French allies. It seems a dishonour to the memory of Emmett and Russell here to say, that at the beginning of the year one Colonel Despard had engaged some thirty mechanics, soldiers, and labourers, in London, in a conspiracy against the King and Government, inspired by a crazy sense of personal injuries; which insane plot, notwithstanding the merciful appeal of the jury, and the gallant testimony of Lord Nelson, cost Despard and half-a-dozen of his associates their lives; the most popular and paternal of Kings, the strongest of Governments, could not afford to be merciful to an offence the most open to clemency.

The review of the year closes with more tidings of victory and subjugation from the East. Tippoo was not the last, though the greatest, of the enemies to the English in India. A French adventurer, one M. Perron—a subaltern in the armada despatched by Louis the Fourteenth to wrest India from the hands of Warren Hastings and his masters—had risen by

his military skill to the headship of the Mahratta confederacy. He had organized a body of sixteen thousand infantry on the European model, and a formidable train of artillery, beside collecting those vast numbers of horse and foot which seem to rise like clouds of dust from the plains of Hindostan. Against these were directed a large British and native army, of which Major-General Wellesley was the commander; and which, in the victories of Assaye, Delhi, and Laswarree, utterly overthrew the Frenchman and his followers. Four battles were fought, and eight fortresses taken, in a few months. The result was the acquisition of the Mahratta territory between the Jumna and the Ganges; the whole of Cuttack, in Orissa, and the richest portions of Bundelcund and Guzerat; securing to us the navigation of the immense coast stretching from the mouth of the Ganges to the Indus. We may anticipate the course of events by adding, that, in less than two years later, another Mahratta war broke out. Holkar had risen, upon the ruin of his fellow-princes, to an eminence of power which excited the suspicion and jealousy of our authorities. A treaty of alliance was proposed to him, as a test of his intentions, and it being refused, his forces and forts were cannonaded into submission; and when he induced the Rajah of Bhurtpoor to assist him, the rajah was reduced to whatever terms might be conceded him. Holkar was driven beyond the Hyphasis—known to all readers of ancient history as the boundary of Alexander's march from his Persian capital. But for the recall of the Wellesleys, new and yet larger annexations would have followed. As it was, the aged and infirm Marquis of Cornwallis arrived only in time to die, and a moderate policy was enforced by the Calcutta civilians upon the soldiers, who then, as now, chafed under their dictation. It was time, indeed, that the career of aggression and aggrandisement pursued since the days of Clive should rest. Occasions of aggression were continually arising, and every one was made available for the extension of an empire surely sufficient to compensate our ambition for that which Napoleon was building up in Europe. With scarcely a remonstrance at home, we aggrandised ourselves at the expense of semi-barbarous tribes, and invoked against Napoleon the names of patriotism, liberty, and justice, for his analogous enterprises in more civilized regions. So varying are the standards of political morality, and so hollow the pretences on which war is made when the garlanded figure of Victory beckons from beyond its scenes of desolation.

CHAPTER IV.

Failure of the Addington Administration—Resumption of power by Mr. Pitt—The Catholic Question—Death of Mr. Pitt.

WE must hasten on, for events are fast thickening around us; and we must suffer the "plumed troop" of war to pass from field to field unnoticed while we dwell upon the nearer scenes of political and personal change. The first of these is the break-down of the Addington Administration. The nation felt that, whilst straining every nerve in the new conflict—with taxes rising to eighty millions a year—with 300,000 soldiers, and as many more extemporized warriors, armed for an apprehended exigence—while five hundred ships floated beneath her flag upon the seas—while an immense army was only waiting a favourable wind to descend upon her southern coasts; and the fortification of her capital, which, like Sparta, had not seen for centuries the smoke of an enemy's camp, was being seriously debated—the country felt, that under circumstances thus awful and unprecedented, the indecision of her rulers must not be suffered to distract her councils and enfeeble her energies. All eyes turned instinctively to the great statesman, who sat, like a sullen Achilles, beside but not upon the seat of power. Even the King, whose antipathy to the Catholics was exceeded by his fear of Bonaparte, began to regret a minister whose name was a bulwark to his throne. Nor was Pitt himself unwilling to return to power. The mediocrity he had elevated, but could not ennoble, had ventured of late to disregard his directions, and even to retort his chidings. Of feebleness he was even more intolerant than of opposition; and when on the 16th of March, 1804, he severely censured, in a long and elaborate speech, the inefficient condition and conduct of the navy, though the formal motion for official returns with which he concluded was defeated by a majority of seventy, it was universally felt that he was about to resume his former power and position. The circumstance of his being supported by Fox and Sheridan, with the known anxiety of Lord Grenville for the conjunction of the two great statesmen, led to the expectation of a coalition ministry. In a month Addington's majority had dwindled to thirty-five; and it was publicly announced that a change of ministry was only delayed by the illness of the King, whose sanity was again interrupted. In a few days his Majesty reappeared in public; but with his reason his obstinacy had also returned, and he refused the admission of Fox into the cabinet. To this Pitt had probably no great objection, wisely preferring to rule alone or not at all; but Grenville and Windham stood aloof. Dundas, as Lord Melville, attended his former chief; and Addington himself took the title of Lord Sidmouth, and a seat in the cabinet shortly afterwards: Eldon had already begun to regard the Chancellor's seals as a private and prescriptive possession.

What then had become of the Catholic question? It had shared the fate of nearly all the questions that ever served a politician for a temporary purpose. It was quietly laid aside till the death of the King might permit its discussion to the minister. In vain his rival taunted him with forgetfulness of his pledge—he was content to reply that on the first opportunity for debating the subject in the next session, it should receive his advocacy, or be appeased with reasons for its postponement. The four millions of Irish Catholics, justly impatient of exclusion from parliament and some thirty-five public offices, and their English sympathizers, were bidden to wait the convenience of parties; or to hope from the accession of a monarch whom no one suspected of possessing a conscience, or of the effrontery to oppose the obligations of a pageant oath to the principles and policy of a party with which he had identified himself in the irresponsibility of his heirship. Prince Harry, the roystering companion of Falstaff, would turn out, it was confidently promised, the wise Henry the Fifth. So when the Catholics entrusted a petition to Fox in the session of 1805, his taunting allusion to the minister who had dashed the cup of enjoyment from the lips of expectancy, could only provoke an animated but ambiguous reply, a plea of delicate circumstances, and a further promise on the opportunities of another session.

But on him that session did not dawn, or only dawned upon him as a dying man. The dissolution of a frame worn out by hard work and fast living, was accelerated by the harassing defence of his old friend and colleague, Henry Dundas, whom he had elevated to the peerage as Lord Melville, and appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. For twenty years he had held the highly responsible office of Treasurer of the Navy, and rumour had for some time past impeached his integrity. A commission was appointed "to examine on oath, and to inquire into the abuses of the naval department." The tenth report of that commission furnished ample

materials for an attack upon him by his political opponents, and demanded the serious investigation of the friends of public morality. The subject was accordingly brought before the House of Commons, on the 8th of April, 1805, by Mr. Whitbread, in a speech remarkable for vehemence, even in those days of partisan bitterness. He concluded by a series of motions, reciting the various resolutions and enactments of the House, forbidding the Treasurers of the Army and Navy to profit by the passage of public money through their hands; and affirming that Lord Melville had permitted his private and official secretary to use large sums of money for his lordship's private purposes. Beside the Whig leaders, the Addingtonians, and a party of about forty, stigmatized as "the saints," joined in the attack. Lord Henry Petty, George Canning, and William Huskisson—a group of young celebrities, who must presently be introduced to the reader—also served their respective parties. Pitt opposed the resolutions with all the warmth of friendship and the indignation of conscious disinterestedness. But the force of evidence, or the coalition of parties, was too strong to be overcome. The House committed the rare impartiality of dividing equally—two hundred and sixteen on either side—and Mr. Abbott, who had succeeded Addington as Speaker, gave his casting vote for the resolutions. The next day Lord Melville resigned, and within a few days Mr. Pitt was compelled to advise the King to erase his name from the list of Privy Councillors, which was of course done. Violent debates followed. Whitbread and others were ordered to impeach Lord Melville for his malversations, as high crimes and misdemeanours, at the bar of the House of Lords; and a bill passed to prevent the defeat of justice by the prorogation or dissolution of Parliament. The Houses, however, were prorogued, and there the proceedings rested for the present.

Pitt—his health further broken by these labours, and his spirit wounded but not humbled by this unusual reverse—fled to the country for repose and restoration. But the ubiquitous perplexities and carking cares of office followed him. He could find no invigoration in the air that was heavy with tidings of Austerlitz and Trafalgar. The former victory had laid Austria once more prostrate before Napoleon—the latter was dearly purchased by the life of Nelson, the Napoleon of the seas. Darkness stretched to the horizon, and disasters crowded to the bedside of the dying statesman. The die on which he had staked his reputation and his power had failed. He perceived that he had sold himself for naught. The object for which he had armed the nations, and laden his country with a hopeless burden, was fast receding into an impossibility. Patriotism, or the self-delusion of it, wrung from him the repeated exclamation, "O Heaven, save my country!" He returned to London in time for the re-opening of Parliament, but was unable to attend it—he lay a-dying in his house at Putney; and on the 23rd of January, 1806, he expired, in the forty-seventh year of his age: he was not thirty when first appointed Prime Minister. On the 27th it was moved in the Commons, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct that the remains of the late Right Hon. William Pitt be interred at the public expense, and that a monument be erected to his memory in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, with an inscription expressive of the irreparable loss the nation has sustained by the death of so excellent a statesman." To the astonishment and disgust of his friends, that on so solemn an occasion the animosities of political life should be remembered, Fox and the Opposition, and even Windham, resisted the motion by speech and vote. It would have been far more amiable, no doubt, to have forgotten all but the lofty abilities and bearing of the departed—especially every allusion but those of regret to the fierceness of political differences—but sterner duty demanded the refusal of eulogistic epithets and monuments to the recreant politician, the despot at home, and the champion of despotism abroad. The speeches delivered by Fox and Windham are the strongest warning that can be read to those statesmen who hope to gild over a disastrous policy by shining talents and a lofty personal bearing. The opponent and the colleague could not both be mistaken in their estimate of the man's character. His epitaph remains as they pronounced it. The cooler reflections of another generation have substantially confirmed the warm, passionate but sagacious judgment of contemporaries kindred in mind and favoured with constant opportunities of observance. "One of the greatest statesmen, but the worst of ministers," may be an apparently paradoxical but is not an unfair decision on his claims to public honour. His brilliant abilities were prostituted to the service of a pride as pernicious to the interests of England and the human race as was the ambition or self-will of Napoleon. His eloquence was used, with only one exception, in defending or disengaging despotic government at home and abroad—indeed, he was never so eloquent as when about to introduce some new instrument of oppression, or stimulating to renewed conflicts. "Demosthenes," said his more Demosthenic opponent, without that irony which sometimes played on his good-natured features—"Demosthenes might have listened to him with delight, and perhaps with envy; but for myself I always tremble when he is most eloquent." His love of power engaged him in a conflict which his intellectual egotism first underrated, and then forbade him to abandon. His personal incorruptibility did not prevent him from corrupting with a lavish hand, when corruption would serve his purposes; forty-six peers did he create during his administration, and their degree of devotion to his arbitrariness may be judged from the infamous sentiment of one of his bishops (Horsley), that the people had nothing to do with the laws but to obey them. With all this it was impossible not to admire his scornful indifference to the titles and wealth for which a contemptible herd were continually boring him; nor should it be forgotten that of the immense sums which passed through his hands, not a penny ever reached his pocket—a virtue, in that venal age, to extort praise from his rivals; but as to his contentment with poverty, it must be remembered that he was quite without objection to debt. Without wife or child, he contrived to die owing £40,000 to tradesmen. When his body had been interred in Westminster Abbey, it was felt absolutely necessary to discharge these bequests. His best friend—not to be mentioned till in connexion with the work that has given him immortality—proposed to do this by a subscription; and drove from house to house to raise five hundred pounds from each of some sixty whom the dead and buried statesman had enriched. Save some rich city men, one only,—and he the thrifty, hardworking barrister, Spencer Percival,—had the honour to save their demigod's name from the odium of a public debtor. And worse—a number of these noble and right honourable gentlemen who had clubbed £12,000 to relieve him when out of office, now put in their advances as among his debts, and proposed to add them to the amount to be asked from parliament; but they had not the effrontery to move for more than the forty thousand pounds, which were voted unanimously. Even this exhibition of baseness was surpassed. The house in which the breathless body lay, was instantly deserted by friends and even attendants;—a gentleman going in found only a menial in the kitchen! We must repeat the hackneyed, but never more appropriate lament, "Sic gloria transit mundi!"

W. W.

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (OCTOBER).

THERE is not much in the present number of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW to invite comment. The article on the Hindu Drama, though containing a great deal of curious matter, and that which follows, on "Natural Systems of Botany," are of limited interest, and Tennyson's "In Memoriam" has already run the round of the critics weekly, monthly, and quarterly. The political or semi-political articles are three in number. "Consular Establishments" supplies some materials for the discussion of a question likely to come up during the next session. Regarding the remuneration of consuls, the writer thinks that—

"Few, if any, of the salaries now awarded could be reduced without detriment to the public service, and that the tariff of fees, being full of disproportions, ought to be recast. Our consuls must have come to the sober conviction, that they hold what the Germans call 'bread-offices,' the bread being mostly dark coloured, and rather bitter; but we believe it not to be the bread of idleness, which is darker and more distasteful still."

Some man has recently said, "A man is never irretrievably ruined in his prospects until he marries a bad woman, or accepts a good consulship."

"County Court Extension" points out the advantages likely to flow from the recently-passed act, and enumerates among them the breaking up of the monopoly of the bar, and the opening of better prospects to the aspiring juniors.

"The fees in the County Courts may appear low by comparison, but they will afford to any gentleman of industry moderate and sufficient income for an honourable pursuit, and may be obtained at once, as the necessary results of care, attention, and talent—qualifications which may otherwise, for a long series of years, either unsuccessfully waste their sweetness in the precincts of Westminster Hall, as in the desert air, or be compelled to wait some rare opportunity for their slow development, by the removal of the seniors to the bench, the absence of leaders, or some of those rare accidents to which the most able have frequently been indebted for the success attending their ultimate career."

A still more important benefit which the new tribunals may be made the means of conferring on the community is thus adverted to:—

"By the act which passed in the year 1847, a provision, which has since laid dormant, can now be acted upon without danger or difficulty. It is there enacted, that the judges of the County Court shall be authorized and required to perform all such duties in or relating to any causes or matters depending in the High Court of Chancery, or before any judge thereof, or before the Lord Chancellor, in the exercise of any authority belonging to him, as the Lord Chancellor shall, from time to time, by any general order, direct; and which Courts are further entitled to receive the same fees and sums of money as are now payable, and to be accounted for in the same manner as the other fees directed by the act. It thus appears that, without any further legislation, a power exists for the diffusion among the local courts of a part, at least, of that mass of equity business, which now chokes up the avenues in these courts till all hopes of redress there—to use the distinguished words of the now retired Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench—become 'a mockery, a delusion, a snare'! . . .

"We affirm, without hesitation, that the elements exist, in able hands, for rendering the new County Courts efficient for radical improvement and amendment of our whole Equity System of Jurisprudence!"

"Memoirs of William Penn" is an examination of Macaulay's attack on the character of Penn, which the writer describes as calumnious. Here is his conclusion of the whole matter:—

"Induced, as we have been by the voice of the calumniator, to give the character of Penn a searching and uncompromising scrutiny, we rise from the task under the firm conviction that he was one of the best and wisest of men. We lose sight of the Quaker in his higher character of Christian; we forget the courtier in the majesty of the philanthropist. It is a mistake to regard him as a sectarian. We believe that long after his sect and its peculiarities shall be forgotten, the name of Penn will be held up as an example to future ages, as a distinguished legislator, a great and powerful teacher, a sincere Christian, and a man of perfect and undeviating integrity."

The "Summary of the Session" is briefly descriptive of the leading acts passed, with a reference to French politics, and in power is much below some former political articles in this Review. The closing article on "Septenary Institutions" is the most important; and following closely after another paper, which, at the time, attracted some notice, would lead us to suppose that the *Westminster* may now be reckoned among the avowed organs of rationalism. It is impossible to give an analysis of the mass of facts and the reasonings by which the writer seeks to disprove the divine obligation of the Sabbath—to show that "Constantine, and not Christ, is the authority for a Sunday Sabbath"—and that "the doctrine of enforced idleness one day in seven is a superstition." Notwithstanding that the writer offers his disquisition "as a contribution to a cause worthy of our highest efforts—the cause of human progress, the cause of Christian liberty, the cause of true religion," and that he writes in a quiet and subdued tone, the animus is evident, irrespective of such direct allusions as those to "puritanical self-mortification," and to people "who never open the Bible without first shutting the eyes of their understanding." Here is a specimen of the coolly suggestive and

insidious style in which writers of this class treat scripture narratives:—

"Image emblems of deity grew out of the sacrifice of living emblems, and became idolatry. Moses sought to put down image worship, but failed. The Israelites were content to worship God under the name of Jehovah; but they said, 'Show to us the symbol of God to which we have been accustomed'; and then Aaron made for them a 'golden calf.' Moses dashed it in pieces, but was himself subsequently—on the outbreak of a pestilence, when (as is usual in times of epidemics) the people imagined themselves bitten by something venomous—compelled, in order to check a morbid tendency to despondency, to set up a *brazen serpent*—the Typhon of the Egyptians, or religious emblem of the season, when the sun was in *Scorpio*. Had the sun been in *Aries*, he would doubtless have set up a ram, the *Ammon-Re* of Egypt, and subsequently the symbol of Jupiter Ammon, in *Crete*."

We cannot hope, with our present space, to do justice to the CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW, which is, as usual, full of solid, entertaining, and instructive reading. The subjects of the articles are "Isabella of Castile, and Elizabeth of England"—"Morell's Philosophy of Religion" (reviewed passionately and with great care)—"Evelyn's History of Religion" ("those eloquent, learned, yet simple pages of Evelyn")—"Cardinal Wolsey's Early Days" (the great qualities of the Cardinal have, the writer thinks, never had justice done them)—"Sacred and Legendary Art"—"Travels in Barbary"—"Divine Government, physical and moral"—"Life of Adam Oehlenschläger"—"Spencer's Travels in the East"—"Robert Montgomery's 'God and Man.'" This last is a very feeble affair—probably from the blinding influence of his author's sublimity upon our admiring and too gentle critic. Yet even he cannot quite get over extravagances of style which have been "too much" for most of his literary brethren. The following piece of criticism is really quite motherly in its style:—

"We have slightly modified the wording of one or two lines in this otherwise admirable outbreak, with which we most sincerely sympathize; and here we may observe that we cannot help wishing an author we so much esteem, would be a little more careful in his choice of epithets, and not give the adversaries such occasion to claim advantage over him. Mr. Montgomery's adjectives are frequently ill-chosen: sometimes they are altogether superfluous, and greatly injure, if they do not destroy, the effect intended to be produced. We do wish he would pay attention to this circumstance. Again: it is too manifest, in some cases, that specimens of pulpit oratory lie before us, so abrupt are our author's transitions of thought, and sometimes so illogical is the asserted sequence. That these errors mainly, if not altogether, proceed from too great haste is quite manifest to us; but they should be reformed altogether. Towards the close of this volume our author seems to have become more careless in his corrections; we should almost fancy he must have grown tired of his task; however, where there is so much, so very much, to commend and admire, it is ungracious, and ungrateful too, to dwell upon these comparatively insignificant drawbacks, which do not affect the substantial value of our author's thoughts and reflections, though they may oftentimes detract from the effect which should be produced by them."

We usually turn to the pages of this review for a commentary on events ecclesiastical, or such as bear on the condition and prospects of the State-church, but the present number maintains a significant silence. Representing the party in the Church who are content with being spared the trial of a secession even though saved but as "by the skin of their teeth," it would fain rejoice over the deliverance without having awkward questions pushed any further. There is, however, a slight reference to the topic in the Brief Notices of Books, from one of which we quote a passage worth reading, if only for the sake of its "most lame and impotent conclusion." The work noticed is "A Call to speak out"—one of a series of tracts on Church matters by the Rev. John Keble:—

"His reasonings upon the first question [Is it possible for us to acquiesce any longer in the present relations of the Church to the State without grievous sin?] lead him to this conclusion—that a religious body is entitled to exercise this liberty, that, if its civil and social position interfere with its freedom to declare its own doctrines, it should forego its civil privileges for the sake of its religious principles; in other words, that under present circumstances, and with our present prospects, a separation of the Church from the State is desirable, if not essential to the Church, if she would not become formally heretical, and consequently cease from being a Church altogether."

"That there is a zealous, and powerful, and united, party that hold to these opinions, there is no question; who deprecate, and not altogether without reason, the continual intermeddling of the Government of the day in Church matters, their ill-considered attempts at Church legislation, their blunders, their failures, their interference with the liturgy, their almost yearly new forms of prayer, of supplication, or thanksgiving."

The ECLECTIC REVIEW has for its first article a very satisfactorily-written critique on Carlyle's "Latter-day Pamphlets," the one-sidedness, extravagances, and short-comings of which are pointed out with faithfulness, though in no hostile spirit. "The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt" is reviewed with a degree of tolerance, with which the subject of it, "who being very tolerant himself, deserves to be tolerated in his turn," cannot be dissatisfied. "Mr. Melville and South Sea Missions" is a complete exposure of the malignant depreciation of the South Sea Missionaries and missions, contained in an American work, entitled, "Omoo: a Narra-

tive of Adventure in the South Seas." Apart from the facts of the case, the moral character of the accuser, he himself furnishing the evidence, renders him in such a matter altogether undeserving of credit. "The Lyrical Dramas of Aeschylus," "The Clans of the Highlands," "The Lion-hunter in South Africa," "Badham and Hussey on the Fungi," and "The York Tragedy," are the titles of the remaining articles. The last-named article carefully investigates the facts connected with the conviction and execution of William Rosa. The inquiry instituted by the Home Secretary is declared to have been "a farce; for the result must have been pre-determined"!—

"The investigation was not concluded till the Thursday morning, and, granting that the evidence was transmitted to the Home Secretary by the fastest possible express, he could not have received it till the Thursday afternoon. Yet, on the Friday morning, the governor of York Gaol received Sir George Grey's final directions to hang the prisoner, and these, it is evident, must have left London on Thursday night. Now, it is palpably impossible that all the fresh evidence which was sent up could be investigated, or could even be read, and the judge communicated with, and an answer returned to York in this brief interval. The witnesses were numerous, their testimony was voluminous and contradictory, and it has taken us several days to go through it, and master it effectually. Are we not forced to conclude, therefore, that the final decision was arranged before the fresh evidence was read, or even received, by the Home Secretary, and that an innocent fellow-creature has been killed out of compliment to the vanity of a judge?"

The following is one of the closing passages, which are written with great feeling:—

"O men and women of England! how long will you permit the perpetration of these murderous butcheries? How long will you allow your fellow-creatures to suffer for no end, and oftentimes to suffer innocently? If no other consideration can move you, then think of the awful possibility that you yourselves, though guiltless of crime, may be hurled at any moment into the presence of your Eternal Judge, however unfit you may be to meet him. And if you can, however feebly, realize the dreadful possibility, then this brief reference to a case that only too sadly illustrates your peril, will not have been presented to you entirely in vain."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is this month politically a blank, literature holding almost entire sway over the pages of old Ebony. Mr. Townsend's Modern State-trials, which is reviewed at length, derives an increased and melancholy interest from the fact that the writer died within a very few days of sending the two volumes to the press, in the flower of his age, and just after he had reached the rank of Queen's Counsel, to which he had long aspired. Sir Lytton Bulwer has commenced a work supplementary to the Caxtons, entitled, "My Novel; or, Varieties of English Life. By Plistratus Caxton." Christopher North reappears in "Dies Boreales," discoursing most learnedly and with great niceness of discrimination on the elements of poetry. The almost interminably long "Short yarn" is this month wound up. Under the title of "The Masquerade of Freedom," General Haynau has his wounded honour plastered with a poetical effusion. He is quite welcome to any consolation which he may derive from such impotent silliness as this:—

"What! in this land which shelter gave
To all, whatever their degree;
Or were they faint, or were they brave,
Or were they slave, or were they free,
In this asylum of the earth—
The noblest name it ever won,
Shall deeds like these pollute our hearth?
Shall open shame like this be done?"

"O! most ignoble end of all
Our boasted order and renown!
The robber in the tribune's hall—
The malster in the judge's gown!
The hospitable roof profaned;
Old age by ruffian force oppressed,
And English hands most vilely stained
With blood of an unconscious guest."

The ART JOURNAL has articles on "Art in the House of Commons. The Struggles of Taste,"—a vigorous protest against the system, or no-system, pursued by the nation in relation to artistic matters; "The Duty of our Manufacturers at the Present Crisis;" "Foreign Preparations for the Exhibition of 1851;" "Paxton's Palace of Glass;" "A Visit to Sheffield"—containing some beautiful specimens of the manufactures of that town—together with an obituary of Sir Martin A. Shee, and other papers on matters connected with the arts. The principal illustrations are the Church of St. Paul, Antwerp, by Roberts—a beautiful transcript of the original; the Battle of Borodino; and the Dancing Girl Reposing, from Marshall's statue. The editor of the "Art Journal" is at present engaged in visiting the principal continental cities, to collect information respecting the intentions of foreign manufacturers with regard to next year's Exposition. The following passage is from the commencement of a communication dated from Nuremberg:—

"If the Royal Commission have as yet taken no steps to communicate with the manufacturers of Germany, we presume to advise their doing so forthwith. We have found during our visits to the cities and towns of the Rhine, in Frankfort, and in the cities of Bavaria, a somewhat widely extended suspicion, that our invitation to the nations of the world to contribute to our Exhibition, instead of being generous and self-sacrificing, has been dictated by selfish policy, and that foreign competitors are to be, in reality, victims. We are given to understand, that we shall find the same feeling prevail-

ing in Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, and other cities and manufacturing towns of northern Germany. We have obtained unequivocal proofs that such suspicions have been carefully fostered. Some of the leading public journals, and several men in high offices, have been counselling manufacturers to have 'nothing to do with the Exhibition'; and a rumour has been circulated, with no inconsiderable effect, that it is the intention of the Commissioners in London not to give the names and addresses of the manufacturers who exhibit, but merely to state that such and such articles are 'made in Germany.' This absurd idea is by no means limited to a few; it is widely spread; and means should be at once taken to dissipate it.

"Causes of a more general and less personal nature are also in operation to keep back contributions. England is, just now, politically unpopular in Germany. Events, to which it is not our business to refer, have produced feelings anything but friendly in nearly all the German States. Moreover, comparative tranquillity throughout these states has in a degree restored confidence and augmented trade; and many of the principal manufacturers are too busy completing actual orders to desire speculation for a chance of commerce.

"It has been our duty, throughout our tour, to endeavour to remove such suspicions and allay such prejudices; but to do so effectually must be the business of an agent properly authorized."

The PALLADIUM is sustained with much spirit. The principal articles in this month's number are: The Commonwealth—The Clans of Scotland—the Queen's Visit to Holyrood—and Capital Punishment. This last admits the abstract right of society to take away life, but on the ground of expediency condemns the exercise of it as a preventive of crime. The CYCLOPÆDIA OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (Imperial Cyclopaedia), part 4, extends from "Buckland" to "Carnatic," and contains rather lengthened articles on Cambridgeshire, Carnarvonshire, and Canada. The English maps and sketches are got up with great neatness. The best among many good things in HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR, are the papers on Robespierre and Danton, by Gilfillan—The Beautiful—The Present Condition of Women—and Hugh Miller; the last accompanied by a very characteristic portrait. The CHRISTIAN JOURNAL, a new periodical, connected with the United Presbyterian body, is very well put together, with a fair proportion of solid and entertaining matter, qualifying it to become a family magazine. The present number contains an interesting article on the last hours of Sir James Mackintosh, and a review of the Post-office struggle, the third of a series. "Our London Correspondent" is also a lively commentator. The PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL is rather graver, and on that ground, perhaps, better worth reading, than usual. Parson Frank's paper on Isaac Taylor—London and its Celebrities—Lancashire in the nineteenth century—and the continuation of the Prize tale on the War-system, are its leading topics. SHARPE'S MAGAZINE gives a chapter on Denmark and the Duchies—an Autobiography of John Britton—the Charities of London—Pottery and Porcelain—and a visit to Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, accompanied by an engraving. Mr. Dickens's HOUSEHOLD WORDS are Dickens "all over." The first volume, just concluded, supplies evidence in plenty that he is not yet "used up," but that in employing his descriptive powers in a new direction, and for purposes to which, at first, they would seem to be inapplicable, he has abundant resources yet at command. Certainly, the information given in these pages in so glad-some and vivacious a style, wears a far more attractive look than the sketches to be found in some of our older periodicals. Dickens, however, makes no pretensions to solidity or depth; and in this new work exhibits a taste for scenes and characters denominated "low," which caters more successfully for the amusement than the instruction of the public. As a railway-reading, or table-book, this periodical is, perhaps, more attractive than any of its rivals. The PUBLIC GOOD appears this month with a supplement, containing a descriptive narrative of the Peace Congress, accompanied by another batch of tracts on several of the reform topics of the day. The contents of the whole are excellent in aim and popular in style. The HERALD OF PEACE contains further particulars respecting the Congress, and gives a summary of the opinions of the press. The appearance of the VEGETARIAN ADVOCATE, a small periodical published fortnightly, is a curious proof of the value which all parties set on the periodical press as a means of sustaining and advancing any movement. Here we have page after page filled with disquisitions on the nature of food, the gastronomical habits of various nations and men, homilies on gluttony and intemperance, reports of vegetarian banquets, vegetarian reviews and vegetarian poetry, all bearing on the one of the many principles now struggling for general acceptance.

Thoughts on Being: Suggested by Meditation on the Infinite, the Immaterial, and the Eternal. By E. S. KENNEDY. London: Longman and Co.

We frankly confess that this is a book not at all to our taste; much that it contains we do not comprehend, and much that we understand we certainly do not admit. The writer's endeavour has been, as he informs us, "to explain the true nature of Eternity and Time,"

to point out certain phenomena of both,—and to examine certain doubtful or deceptive opinions respecting them; and then to show "the bearing which an accurate comprehension of these truths has on certain important questions touching the soul of man, that have been more or less agitated at nearly every period of the Christian era." An extract or two will suffice as a specimen of the author's lucubrations. The following is taken from his chapter on "Creation":—

"But for repentance Eternity is too long, for it is without beginning and without end; for repentance Eternity is too short, for it is an everlasting present, and has no past, no future. Time was, therefore, given for repentance. But Eternity is forgiveness.

"As yet, while good and evil are contending in primeval strife, around and on every side extends that dark

'Inimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimensions; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are lost; where eldest night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal anarchy.'

"Then goes forth the breath of Omnipotence. He wills the mysterious origin of development; the primal element appears, and fills the infinity of space. But attraction follows; the material universe is created—the earth and the heavenly bodies roll onwards in their appointed courses—and Time begins. 'Then the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.' The soul in eternity is spiritually 'dead in trespasses and sins'; but the 'Holy Spirit' is united to her Being; she then becomes a 'living soul,' and is imprisoned in the body of flesh. And thus was Adam formed of body, soul, and spirit: the body, which 'shall return to the dust as it was'; the 'spirit, which shall return to God who gave it'; and the soul, which is 'deceitful above all things and desperately wicked.' The body, which is material, limited, and temporary; the soul and the spirit, which are spiritual, infinite, and eternal. By the influence of the Spirit, the all-merciful gift of forgetfulness is received, and the soul no more remembers the eternal evil of her nature, or the infinite depth of her iniquity. And now Time and Eternity reign together, and are known upon earth; the hushed and subdued spirit of evil and the breath of eternal life are united in the bodily form of man; 'mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other,' and the means of Salvation are given. Then 'the morning stars sung together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.'"

In the following passage, the author seems to maintain the doctrine of the pre-existence of souls:—

"We have seen that the soul of Adam is not an infallible being, but one liable to temporal and eternal misery. We know that each one of his descendants is born to certain pain here, and many of them (as we are taught) to probable torment hereafter; and thus we learn, that as the appearance of the first man upon earth must undoubtedly have been a punishment, so, also, but in a much greater degree, must have been the bodily imprisonment of every soul in all succeeding generations. But as we know that a soul which had not existed could not have deserved punishment, and, as we unhesitatingly acknowledge that unmerited punishment cannot be inflicted by infinite justice, we are, therefore, assured that each individual spirit, which we call the soul of man, is evil in its nature, and must have known another sphere of existence, in which sin is committed and punishment deserved."

The rest of the book is of a similar sort. Had we not made these extracts, our readers would never have believed that such serious nonsense had been penned. We have given these paragraphs as a unique specimen of unmitigated absurdity; and with a charitable desire to prevent mistakes about the character of this high-priced, pretending, and most worthless volume.

PAMPHLETS, &c.

We have before us an accumulation of upwards of fifty pamphlets, which we should be glad to acknowledge separately if we could spare the space. As we are unable to do so, we can but offer our thanks to the respective publishers and authors from whom we have received them. — "The Dissenters: their Grievances and their Policy," is a powerful paper, reprinted from the Eclectic, revised, with notes.—Of other reprints we have an article from the Church of England Quarterly, by A. B. Richards, Esq., on "The Royal University Commission," of which we spoke, in a previous notice of the review in which it was contained, as an almost ultra-liberal demand for reform, written with great ability:—also, "Oxford Unmasked," by a Graduate; the fifth edition, with a new preface—a piece of plain speaking, passionate, earnest, and eloquent, which will shock and astonish those who live by "canc and expediency,"—to whom it is dedicated.—Again, we have a republication of a "Review of Blakey's History of Philosophy," contributed to the Eclectic by Dr. Hoppus.—"Interior Economy of the Temple of Jagaunath," (Smith and Elder,) by Lieutenant Laurie, is a very interesting supplement to its author's work on Orissa, which we had the pleasure of commanding at the time of its publication: the present tract, taken in connexion with that excellent work, leaves nothing to be communicated respecting the Jagaunath worship.—

"The Hebrew Cosmogony and Modern Interpretations," (J. Chapman,) is a rash and unphilosophical deduction from scientific facts;—the author has a fitting horror of "leaders in science" who are "over cautious in deducing results."— "Ministerial Support and Ministerial Efficiency," (Green,) is a suggestive, free-spirited essay, in the form of a circular letter to the Buckinghamshire Baptist churches; and while we hold somewhat different views on a few points here touched, we can heartily praise this little work for its clear inculcation of the

duties of churches, and its exhibition of the higher principles on which those duties are grounded.—Another pamphlet before us relates to those Christian labours for the poor of Aberdeen, to which a correspondent has called attention in two letters to this journal;—we have, therefore, only to name "Kirks for the Poor, and How to fill them," by J. H. Wilson, (Johnstone and Hunter,) and beg that our readers will study the deeply interesting and most encouraging experiment to which this pamphlet is devoted; and especially we would urge its perusal on the friends of city and town missions, and other institutions for the religious and social renovation of the abandoned poor.—In connexion with religious effort we have a small work by Mr. Bailey Hillyard, entitled, "Numerical Statistics of Wesleyan Methodism for the last Eighty Years,"—a valuable collection of facts and figures, apparently quite authentic; showing the retrograde position of the society, and suggesting to the Wesleyan people a number of profitable truths which are likely to aid the progress of the much-needed Wesleyan reform. If we had more space to give to this work, we should be able to convince our readers that it deserves the serious attention of all interested in the present movements of Methodism.—"The British Banner and the Anti-state-church Association; a Letter to Dr. Campbell," by Rev. Brewin Grant—should have had an earlier notice; if any interest in the doings and sayings to which it relates still survives, this pungent letter may yet be of good service.—Dr. Sadler has published "a Tract for the Times; or, Why does not Unitarian Christianity make more progress?" being a sermon preached before the Kent and Sussex Unitarian Association. And we also have three sermons on the Death of Sir Robert Peel—one by the Rev. J. Tod Brown, preached in Uxbridge church; another by Rev. Mortlock Daniell; and the third by Rev. S. T. Porter, of Glasgow, entitled, "Thoughts suggested by the Death of Sir Robert Peel." The latter is much superior to either of the others,—a calm, thoughtful, stimulative discourse, manifesting high intelligence and great aptitude in presenting profound truths and deducing therefrom clear and impressive practical instruction.—

"Pleasant Pages for Young People," (Houlston and Co.) Part II., enables us yet more decisively than in our former notice, to praise Mr. Newcombe's interesting and admirable conversations, as being the most thoroughly adapted, instructive, and pleasing lessons for children with which we are acquainted. We know that they are received by young people with eager and intense delight; and we believe they will be exceedingly useful in domestic education.—"The Heathen World," by G. E. Sargent, is a pennyworth of facts and pictures on missions, which has sold to the eleventh thousand, and deservedly.—Mr. Green, of Paternoster-row, has issued the first part of his exceedingly cheap reprint of "Barnes on the Gospels":—we need not speak of the work itself; but would especially commend Mr. Green's careful and handsome edition to our readers, as we believe he was first in the field with proposals for a copy at such a reduced price.—"Lays of Home," by George Castleden, No. 2, has a preface devoted to complaints against the Nonconformist; a notice of the writer's "No. 1" having been unsatisfactory to him. Mr. Castleden will not be criticised unless favourably. He believes himself "an injured author," and intimates that we are "plain fools." We hope the presumption may be consolatory to his wounded vanity. We were honest in our opinion of the former number; and think the present equally worthless. If we desired to be hard on the author we would extract some of his verses.

WEST-RIDING REVISION.—The results of this revision in 21 out of the 26 polling districts are published. It appears that in Doncaster, Ripon, and Snaith, the Tories have gained 34. In all the others the Reformers have gained 763. The balance of gain then is 729. It is expected that the other five districts will yield a gain of about 100 to the liberal party.

A PIECE OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD, after having been exhibited for its size at San Francisco, and lectured upon in the United States, has found a temporary resting-place at the shop of Mr. Limbird, in the Strand. The gold is embedded in the quartz; and for bulk and value it is unequalled by any single piece which has reached this country. It contains 9 pounds weight of 24 carat gold, and its value is estimated at £420.

THE REV. DR. STOWELL.—We understand the respected Principal of the Independent College, Rotherham, has accepted an invitation to succeed Dr. Harris as theological tutor of Cheehunt College. Dr. Harris leaves Cheehunt for one of the chairs of the new London College.—Sheffield Independent.

OPERATION OF THE FACTORY ACT AT HAWICK.—Mr. Walker, the Government sub-inspector, visited Hawick on Friday last, to enforce the new Factory Act, when a third of those persons employed on the machines were, at a moment's notice, turned adrift, and, in a week or two, there will be no less than a thousand hands, depending on the product of those machines, thrown out of employment. Mr. Walker appeared to sympathize deeply with the deserving operatives, whom he was in a manner the instrument of depriving of their honest labour.—Glasgow Daily Mail.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the rapid increase of the Irish population in the United States, and the increasing swarms of emigrants that are yearly pouring over into that country from Ireland, one would almost be disposed to infer that, before long, the Irish people would become bodily transported from their native soil. The Irish themselves would, unquestionably, be the greatest gainers by this migration. In the States and the colonies they invariably thrive; in their own land they are weighed down as if by a curse. Get an Irishman out of his own country, and he seems at once to have got a passport to success. The most thriving and the most industrious emigrants in all our colonies are the Irish. Stigmatized at home as indolent and slovenly, you have only to get them moved out of Ireland, to see what a different nature is at the bottom. How busy, industrious, thrifty, and foreseeing, the Irishman then becomes! How steady, laborious, and patient! His very nature seems to change, and his whole being is altered and improved. Among the fine traits of the Irish people, is the strength of family affection among them; they stick to each other while a shilling remains, and share alike to the last farthing. One member of a family first ventures into the States, sometimes a young man, sometimes a girl; they commend themselves to their employers by their industry, save a little money, and the first use they make of it is to despatch it home to their friends, to send out another member of the family. One after another emigrates, until at last the whole are transplanted to the American soil. The amount of money yearly sent to Ireland for this purpose is immense. Thus, in the year ending December 31st, 1849, not less than £327,722 was transmitted home from emigrants in America, to their poor friends in Ireland, through the principal Liverpool houses, besides a large amount through smaller houses, which cannot be ascertained. In addition to this, the Liverpool shipping houses received payments of passages on the American side for about 19,000 emigrants from Ireland, or an amount of £58,300. These passages are usually paid during the winter, the parties whose passages are paid receiving an intimation to be ready to "come over" in the spring. We rejoice to see this transplantation going forward. Races of men, like plants, sometimes require a change of soil to enable them to thrive. The baneful influence of antiquated and pernicious institutions are thus summarily got rid of. And the mixture of races on the other side of the Atlantic will have as good an ultimate effect on that side, as the removal of so large an amount of festering pauperism will have on this. Like bees, we must "swarm." The world is wide, the earth is only half peopled, and the sooner we can be more equitably distributed over the surface of the globe, the better will it be for human happiness in the aggregate, and for the ultimate destinies of all the races of mankind.—*Eliza Cook's Journal*.

THE ACQUISITION OF DILIGENCE.—It is wonderful how much is done in a short space, provided we set about it properly, and give our minds wholly to it. Let every one devote himself to any art or science ever so strenuously, and he will still have leisure to make considerable progress in half-a-dozen other acquirements. Leonardo da Vinci was a mathematician, a musician, a poet, and an anatomist, besides being one of the greatest painters of his age. Michael Angelo was a prodigy of versatility of talent—a writer of sonnets (which Wordsworth thought worthy of translating), and the friend of Dante. Salvator was a lutenist and satirist. Titian was an elegant letter-writer, and a finished gentleman. Sir Joshua Reynolds' discourses are more classical and polished than any of his pictures. Let a man do all he can in any one branch of study, he must either exhaust himself and a dozen over it, or vary his pursuits, or else lie idle. All our real labour lies in a nut-shell. The mind makes, at some period or other, one Herculean effort, and the rest is mechanical. We have to climb a steep and narrow precipice at first; but after that the way is broad and easy, where we drive several accomplishments abreast. Men should have one principal pursuit, which may both agreeably and advantageously be diversified with lighter ones.—*Hazlitt*.

DANGER OF STRIVING FOR RICHES.—Riches got by deceit cheat no man so much as the getter. Riches got by fraud are dug out of one's own heart, and destroy the mind. Unjust riches curse the owner in getting, in keeping, and in transmitting. They curse his children in their father's memory, in their own wasteful habits, in drawing around them bad men to be their companions. While I do not discourage your search for wealth, I warn you that it is not a cruise upon level seas, and under bland skies. You advance where ten thousand are broken in pieces before they reach the mart; where those who reach it are worn out by their labours past enjoying their riches. You seek a land pleasant to the sight, but dangerous to the feet; a land of fragrant winds, which lull to security; of golden fruits which are poisenous, of glorious hues which dazzle and mislead. You may be rich and pure; but it will cost you a struggle. You may be rich and go to heaven; but ten, doubtless, will sink beneath their riches, where one breaks through them to heaven. If you have entered this shining way, begin to look for snares and traps. Go not careless of your danger, and provoking it. See, on every side of you, how many there are who seal God's Word with their blood. "They that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drag men to destruction and perdition. For the

love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some have coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many arrows.—*Rev. H. W. Beecher*.

THE BALLAST HEAVERS.—This class of labourers, after petitioning Parliament and the Trinity-House, have adopted a memorial to the Board of Trade, praying for an inquiry into the system under which they labour. Publicans enter into contracts for work with the shipowners, and then employ only the men who will drink their "fiery ale." One of the speakers, at a meeting at the men, on Tuesday evening, said, that if something were not done, the race would speedily be extinct.

Within one hundred yards of the office of the coal-whippers, there were, some time ago, forty of the finest men this country could produce, but, in the course of one twelvemonth, they were all swept away. These employers were in the habit of selling them fiery ale; these fresh men, coming from the country, drank it copiously, and not one was now left. Medical men had stated that there was more mortality among ballast-heavers than among any other class of men. Their days were spent in hard work, and their nights in revelry. Great moral and social evils followed. Their wives, perhaps, kept a stall in the neighbourhood; some resorted to chemical factories, where the work was too hard even for men, and some resorted to a less honourable mode of obtaining a livelihood.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—According to the latest returns sent in to the Commissioners, the space required by exhibitors in the whole of the metropolis is 42,834 square feet of floor and counter, and 29,306 square feet of wall, or hanging space, the total number of intending exhibitors being 725. The productions of Manchester will include, among a variety of other articles, spinning and cotton machines, calico-printing, agricultural machines, warping mills, steam-engines of all kinds, and of high and low pressure, printing-machines, models of state and other railway carriages, iron model cottages and houses, musical instruments, envelope machines, hydraulic presses, gas meters, lathes, soda-water machines, printed goods of all descriptions, glass, picture-frames, silks, cutlery, paper-hangings, with the process of manufacture and printing, woollen goods, work-tables, and an immense variety of fancy articles.

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.—£45,000, in money and land, has been assigned over to trustees by Miss Howard, of York-place, for the following uses:—To erect 21 houses on her property at Pinner, near Harrow, in the form of a crescent; the centre house for the trustees; the other 20 houses for the sole use of 20 widows, who are to occupy them free of rent and taxes, and to receive also £50 a-year, or more if the fund will allow. The widows of naval men to have the preference, then those of military men, and lastly, the widows of clergymen. None but persons of good character to be eligible; the parties to be selected, or dismissed for misconduct, by the trustees. The deed is enrolled and confirmed in Chancery under the approbation of the Lord Chancellor. Trustees appointed:—The Earl of Fingall, K.P., and W. A. Mackinnon, M.P.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—Mr. Loftus Wigram was on Friday elected, without opposition, as a "fit and discreet burgess" to represent the University of Cambridge in the House of Commons. About fifty members of the Senate were present; Mr. Wigram attended, and entered into conversation with his supporters.

THE PRICE OF GAS.—The return respecting the gas companies which has just been printed is an interesting document at the present time. It relates to 120 gas companies in England and Wales; to nine in Scotland, and six in Ireland. In London alone there are 15 gas companies. The largest capital paid up is in the London Imperial Company, being £655,500, and their rate per 1,000 cubic feet at the latest date was 6s., the price of coals being 15s. per ton. The City of London supplied gas at 4s. the 1,000 feet, and paid 15s. 9d. per ton for coals; whilst the equitable charged 6s. per 1,000 feet, and paid only 13s. 1d. per ton. The Western Company, in London, charged 8s. per 1,000 feet; the price they paid for coals is not given. The prices in the country range from 3s. per 1,000 feet to 8s. The lowest price paid for coals seems to have been 5s. per ton, and the highest, at Oxford, 22s. 4d. the ton—they charged, at the latest date, 8s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The return extends to 19 folio pages, and is made up to the end of 1849.

The schooner "Charles," from Liverpool to Dublin, has been lost off Holyhead. The master, his wife, and two children, with the crew of three men, all perished.

More than £100 has been subscribed to reward the Portpatrick boatmen for their good conduct at the wreck of the "Orion."

THE ORPHANS OF LIEUT. GALE, THE AERONAUT.—An application having been made to the board of managers of the New Asylum for Infant Orphans at Stamford-hill on behalf of one of the children of the late unfortunate Lieut. Gale, the aeronaut, nine of whom, with their mother, were left destitute by the recent melancholy accident, the managers have availed themselves of a provision in their rules, and have received the child into the asylum at once, subject to the decision of the subscribers at the next election.

THE MANSFIELD POACHERS have become so numerous, that, to "insure" themselves against emergencies, they have actually established a "protective fund."—*Derby Mercury*.

POETRY.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR?

Thy neighbour? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless;
Whose aching head, or burning brow,
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis the fainting poor
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go thou, and succour him.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis that weary man
Whose years are at their brim,
Bent low with sickness, care, and pain—
Go thou, and comfort him.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis that heart bereft
Of every earthly gem:
Widow and orphan, helpless left—
Go thou, and shelter them.

Thy neighbour? Yonder toiling slave,
Fettered in thought and limb,
Whose hopes are all beyond the grave;—
Go thou, and ransom him.

Whene'er thou meet'st a human form,
Less favoured than thine own,
Remember 'tis thy neighbour worm,
Thy brother, or thy son.

Oh pass not heedless—pass not on!

Perhaps thou canst redeem

The breaking heart from misery;—

Go, share thy lot with him!

—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

TEARS.

Think not when thou weepest
That thy tears are vain:
Where would be the flowers of earth,
If there fell no rain?

Think not when thou weepest
That thy tears will dry;

If their source be pure and holy,
They will reach the sky.

As in outward nature
The descent of showers
Wakens into beautous being
All sweet summer flowers;

So the tears grief wringeth

When our hearts are riven,

May be nourishers of flowers

That shall bloom in heaven.

—*David Holt*.

The following is the Jenny Lind Song, to which Mr. Barnum's prize of 400 dollars was awarded:—

GREETING TO AMERICA.

WORDS BY BAYARD TAYLOR—MUSIC BY JULES BENEDICT.

I greet, with full heart, the land of the West,
Whose Banner of Stars o'er a world is unrolled;
Whose empire o'er shadows Atlantic's wide breast,
And opes to the sunset its gateway of gold!

The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide—

Where the souls of the mighty from slumber awake,
And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died!

Thou Cradle of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land of my fathers and thee,
I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home,
For Song has a home in the hearts of the Free!

And long as thy waters shall gleam in the sun,
And long as thy heroes remember their scars,

Be the hands of thy children united as one,

And Peace shed her light on the Banner of Stars!

FREAKS OF AN ELEPHANT.—A week or two since an elephant was brought from Calcutta in the ship "Ann and Mary." On Sunday [week], while the vessel was lying in the Albert Dock, and when all hands were ashore, the elephant, excited by hunger, made his way on deck, where he smashed everything within his reach. He then managed to get on the quay, where he roared about in a great rage, tossing over piles of merchandise, trucks, buckets, &c., as easily as if they were cricket-balls. The captain, in the course of the afternoon, happened to visit the dock with a few friends, and, to his astonishment, discovered his quondam passenger in the state above described. Assistance was in time procured; and, with considerable difficulty, not unattended with danger, the huge and powerful animal was at last safely fastened to one of the iron posts. Fearing that some accident might happen, the elephant was on the following day despatched to London, where he will finally reside, in the gardens of the Zoological Society. A short time after the arrival of the ship in the dock, one of the officials connected with it sent over a messenger to the custom-house, with the information that the landing-waiter had omitted examining the trunk of one of the passengers. A landing-surveyor was immediately sent over to the dock to discharge the necessary duty, who, on arriving at his destination, asked to see the passenger's trunk, upon which he was gravely referred to the elephant.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

NEW ACT TO SHORTEN ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Among the statutes of the late session was one "for shortening the language used in acts of Parliament." It contains eight concisely worded sections, and, according to the provisions, very considerable improvements are expected to be made in future acts. Subsequent acts, it is expected, will not contain a provision to alter or amend. They will be divided into sections, without any introductory words. It will be sufficient to cite the year of the reign of a former act; the word "expedient" will become obsolete. There will be no need of interpretation clauses, nor of others respecting repealed provisions, and all future acts are to be deemed public acts, unless expressly declared to the contrary. The act is to commence and take effect from and immediately after the commencement of the new session of Parliament.

THE SENTENCE OF HANNAH CURTIS, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, has been definitely commuted to transportation for life. When the decision was announced to her, in Gloucester Gaol, she fainted; it seems she expected a free pardon to follow her reprieve from execution.

GLEANINGS.

We understand that upwards of £900 have already been subscribed towards a befitting monument to William Wordsworth.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, is about to deliver a series of six lectures, in Boston, upon modern civilization.

Another attempt is being made to establish a Chamber of Commerce in London.

The proportion of crime to population in Leeds is not more than one-half what it was 25 years ago.

The Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, received the freedom of the borough of Dundee on the 27th ult.

Mr. Tait, of Edinburgh, the founder of *Tait's Magazine*, has purchased the mansion and lands of Priorbank, for 5,000 guineas.

The low fares on the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway continue to yield a larger return than double the amount yielded before.

Mr. Shacklock, of Bolsover, is preparing an heraldic chair of carved oak for the Exhibition of 1851, comprising the coats of arms of the sovereigns of England from the Conquest to the present time.

Lord Drumlanrigg has "conditionally" stopped the *Morning Chronicle*. If the editor (he says) feels bound to write leading articles three days in the week on the "virtues" of Marshal Haynau, and to write letters to himself on the same subject on the other three weekdays, then, in self-defence, he must give up reading the paper.

The *New York Tribune* of the 17th ult. says:—"The city is still flooded with peaches. They pour in upon us at the rate of 75,000 baskets a-day. They are everywhere—at street-corners, on side-walks, in stores, shops, and manufactories, on the tables of Fifth-avenue palaces, and in the squalid cellars of the Five-points. Everybody can afford to eat them; and we venture to say, that such enormous quantities were never consumed in this city before."

A Genoa journal exposes the sham miracle of the winking Virgin of Rimini, and publishes a diagram showing the manner in which, by pulling certain wires, a priest concealed in the drapery produces the pretended miraculous effect.

The *Kingston Daily Advertiser* says, a coloured woman, named Moss, died in Kingston, on the 1st of September, at the extraordinary age of 150 years. She was, until within a short time of her dissolution, in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and had not known a day's sickness during the last forty years of her existence.

An invention has been patented called the Auto-graphic Press, by which a letter written on prepared paper can be transferred by a short notice to a metallic plate, from which any number of copies may afterwards be taken on common paper, and by ordinary pressure.

Admiral Napier, on his return from Cherbourg on board the *Lightning*, is said to have taken a vessel at sea for his own *Sidon*, and failed to work to praise her outrageously; until he found to his consternation that she was the *Retribution*—the object of his repeated abuse!

The Mercantile Marine Act, passed last month, comes immediately into operation in regard to the appointment of local marine boards, which will be confined to those ports where the registered tonnage of foreign-going ships reaches 30,000 tons.

AN ARGUMENT FOR HOMEOPATHISTS.—Mr. Hera-path, the Bristol chemist, writing "as to what quantities of lead may be taken by human beings without injurious effects," states that a river in the West of England, the water of which was immemorially used by the inhabitants of a village on its banks, became impregnated with the refuse of a lead mine, and the consequences were indigestion, loss of appetite and flesh, and colic. On analysis, the water was found to contain only 1,500,000th part of carbonate of lead, or one grain in nine gallons.

In America, the ladies who edit newspapers are enabled to carry on tea-table gossip at considerable distances. Mrs. Prewitt, editress of the *Yazoo City Wig*, writes to Mrs. Swisselheim, who presides over the fortunes of the *Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor*:—"We receive your paper regularly—and our respect increases with our acquaintance. Mrs. S., we must have that cup of tea together next summer, if we both live. Do you use green or black?" Mrs. S. responds, "Green, by all means green! We could scarce swallow a cup of black tea even for politeness' sake, and you know we are the very embodiment of good humour."

In the Foreign Office the librarian receives £800 a year, and the sub-librarian £645, the duties of the latter being "to see that the books have been properly bound, registered, and indexed;" and yet there is a proof in the same office that the services of men of great learning and very superior qualifications can be obtained for a much less sum. The translator, who is required to know almost all the foreign languages of Europe, and who understands many of the Eastern languages, too, and is constantly very hard worked, receives a salary of £800 a year!

[Advertisement.]—**HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.**—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our valid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

MARRIAGES.

September 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. F. H. Boleston, Mr. JAMES ALSTON to Miss JANE VIZARD.

October 5, at the Baptist Chapel, Bishop's Stortford, by the Rev. B. Hodgkins, Mr. WILLIAM NORMAN, miller, to Miss M. A. PACKER, both of Bishop's Stortford.

DEATH.

September 27, at 75, Red Lion-street, Holborn, aged 73, Mr. RICHARD BARDON.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY. TUESDAY EVENING.

Owing to a reaction experienced in the French *Rentes* and the recurrence of hostilities in Holstein, buyers have held back from the Stock Market, and very little business, consequently, has been transacted. The decline in Consols, however, has been little more than nominal, amounting to only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the total variation for the week amounts to but $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The payment of the dividends which are due to the public on the 14th inst. will bring an addition of £6,496,657 into the Money Market from English stocks alone, and nearly a million from the various foreign securities. Such an amount being suddenly put into circulation will undoubtedly influence both the Money and Stock Markets to a considerable extent, causing a decline in the former and a rise in the latter. The progress of the market during the past week is exhibited below:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$					
3 per Ct. Red. shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	—
New 8 <i>l</i> per Ct.						
Annuities...	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	—
India Stock...	—	268	—	—	—	268
Bank Stock...	shut	shut	shut	—	—	214
Exchq. Bills...	53 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.
India Bonds...	84 pm.	—	—	88 pm.	88 pm.	85 pm.
Long Annuit...	shut	shut	shut	—		

The Foreign Market has been more active. Spanish has risen from its late depression in consequence of an announcement that a bill will be brought into next Cortes for the regulation of the debt. Mexican also has risen, from the receipt of similar intelligence, and is now quoted at 31*l*. Other securities remain firm.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eight months ending on September 5th have just been published, and may be regarded as thoroughly favourable to our commercial position and prospects. It is true that, compared with last year, they exhibit a decrease on the month of £279,961, but as the month of September last year was one of a remarkable kind, and an exception to the general rule, a comparison with it would lead to an incorrect conclusion. As it is, the return for the present month shows an increase over 1848 of £1,536,539. The decrease in this from last year's returns is to be attributed solely to a diminution in cotton yarn, which alone amounts to nearly half a million, on account of the extraordinary demand for that article last year from continental manufacturers. It is gratifying to be able to state that, in every other branch of business, the figures are our friends. The amount of exports for the eight months show an increase of £4,648,246 over 1849, and of upwards of twelve millions over 1848. We have, therefore, every cause for hope and congratulation.

A semi-official statement in the weekly organ of the Government apprises the public that the quarter's revenue returns, which will be made up to the 10th of the present month, will show a falling off of nearly half a million. The decrease will be exhibited in the Customs, Excise, and Stamp Duties, and is accounted for by the large importation of brandy last year, the repeal of the brick duties, and the new Stamp Act, which will come into operation on Thursday. Other items are of the average amount, and the deficiency being anticipated, the revenue will still be "greatly in excess of expenditure."

We notice by the last arrival from the United States that the yield of gold from California continues unabated, and is attracting more and more attention. As an instance of the commercial wants and demands of the new State, it is announced that no less than fourteen ocean steamers of first-class size and power are now on the stocks in New York, to be launched for the Californian trade in the ensuing spring.

The Share Market has been in a healthy state during the week, and, with the exception of only one or two instances, the quotations have been well sustained. There can be no question that the character of the business transacted since the remarkable rise in this class of investments has been chiefly speculative, but a full average business has been done for the public. The operation of the new Stamp Act will, it is expected, bring a greater number of purchasers into the market. Amongst the intelligence possessing any interest connected with the Share Market it is confidently stated that the notorious George Hudson is about to commence operations again. Nay, more, that he has been actually invited to come forward by the board

of direction of a certain nameless railway, and save (!) them from a precipitate decline. Save the mark! We only hope that if this "honourable" gentleman is impudent enough to appear on the public stage again, he will be hooted off with such contempt and indignation that he will see it to be his wisest course to retire into the bliss of private life, and there end the remainder of his days. The traffic returns for the week are again favourable, the Great Northern, on account of the Doncaster races, amounting to £9,333.

Trade in the provinces continues steady at previous prices.

In Mark-lane yesterday there was another decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* from last Monday's rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i>	Brasil	90 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i>
Do. Account	96 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i>	Ecuador	3 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i>
3 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i> per Cent. Reduced	—	Dutch 4 per cent ..	88 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i>
3 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i> New	—	French 3 percent ..	—
Long Annuities	—	Granada	18
Bank Stock.....	214	Mexican 3 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i> per cent new ..	31 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i>
India Stock	268	Portuguese	86
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	97
June	67 pm.	Spanish 5 percent ..	18
India Bonds.....	88 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent ..	88
		Ditto Passive	3 <i>\frac{1}{2}</i>

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 4.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of Sept., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	£	
Notes issued	30,088,295	Government Debt.. 11,015,100	
		Other Securities .. 2,984,900	
		Gold Coin & Bullion 15,863,337	
		Silver Bullion 219,358	
	£30,088,295	£30,088,295	
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	£	£	
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	8,360,587	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,483,930
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	10,854,230	Other Securities .. 12,958,843	
Other Deposits	8,877,696	Notes	11,049,905
Seven-day and other Bills	1,247,484	Gold and Silver Coin 623,929	
	£39,092,997	£39,092,997	
Dated the 3rd day of Oct., 1850.			
		M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—Congregational Chapel, Aston, Warwickshire.

BANKRUPTIES ANNULLED.	
JOLLY, THOMAS HORATIO, Farrington-street, fruit salesman, October 11, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Lidermaur, Devonshire-Terrace, Marylebone.	
LITTLE, GEORGE, Holborn-bars, and Commercial-place, Commercial-road, New Peckham, maker of electrical apparatus, October 11, November 14: solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.	
FIELDING, THOMAS, Rhyd, Flintshire, hotel-keeper, October 11, November 7.	
	SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.
MACKENZIE, W., Edinburgh, October 10, 31.	
	Tuesday, October 8.
	The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—St. Marie's Catholic Church, Sheffield.
	GRAYSON, WILLIAM, Mortlake, Surrey, market gardener, October 23, November 19: solicitor, Mr. Fisher, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
	M'LARTY, J., Lochee, innkeeper, October 16, November 6.
	DIVIDENDS.
M. Cawood, Leeds, iron-founder, second div. of 4 <i>d.</i> , any day on or after October 15, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.—A. K. Holman, Wortley, cloth manufacturer, first div. of 5 <i>s.</i> , any day on or after October 15, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.—J. Garrison, Helperby, grocer, second div. of 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , any day on or after October 15, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.	

MARKETS.

MARK LANE. MONDAY, Oct. 7.

We had a large supply of English new Wheat, which was taken off rather slowly by the millers

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat— Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 42	Wheat— Dantzig 40 to 48 Anhalt and Marks 36 to 40
Ditto White 38 to 48	Ditto White 37 to 41
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red 33 to 36	Pomeranian red 38 to 42
Northumber. and Scotch. White 33 to 38	Rostock 43 to 44
Devon, and Somers. set. Red 34 to 37	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland 32 to 36
Ditto White 34 to 37	Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga 33 to 38
Rye 24 to 28	Polish Odessa 34 to 42
Barley 22 to 27	Mariopolis & Berdianski 35 to 38
Scotch 24 to 26	Taganrog 34 to 38
Angus 30 to 32	Breda and French 35 to 40
Malt, Ordinary 50 to 53	Ditto White 36 to 42
Peas, Grey 28 to 32	Salomoni 32 to 34
Maple 28 to 34	Egyptian 35 to 38
White 28 to 30	Rye 22 to 25
Boilers 32 to 35	Wismar & Rostock 19 to 22
Beans, Large 23 to 25	Danish 18 to 23
Ticks 25 to 27	East Friesland 17 to 19
Marrow 28 to 32	Egyptian 17 to 19
Pigeon 28 to 32	Danube 17 to 20
Oats— Linc. & York. feed 14 to 16	Peas, White 36 to 39
Do. Poland & Pot. 16 to 18	Boilers 32 to 34
Berwick & Scotch. 16 to 19	Pigeon 24 to 26
Scotch feed 15 to 17	Egyptian 21 to 23
Irish feed and black 13 to 16	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries- land, feed and blk. 13 to 16
Ditto Potato 16 to 18	Do. thick and brew 17 to 21
Linseed, sowing 50 to 52	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish 15 to 16
Rapeseed, Essex, new £24 to £26 per last	Flour— U. S. per 100 lbs. 22 to 24 Hamburg 21 to 23 Dantzig and Stettin 21 to 23 French, per 200 lbs. 28 to 30
Caraway Seed, Essex, new 26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Hay MARKETS, SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton	At per load of 36 trusses.
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.	Meadow Hay 48s. to 76s. 50s. 88s. 22s.
per 1,000 lbs.	Clover Hay 60s. 88s. 98s. 22s.
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	Straw 28s. 33s. 29s. 28s.
Ship 28 to 30	
Town 37 to 39	

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 7.

The receipts of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were reasonably good; but their general condition was by no means first-rate. The primest Scots and Shorthorns were in steady request at mostly full prices; but it must be observed that, owing to the want of quality, the highest general figure for Beef did not exceed 3s. 10d. per Sib. Inferior breeds met a slow sale, and to effect a clearance rather easier rates were accepted by the salesmen. There was about the same number of Sheep on offer as those exhibited on this day so'night, which, if we deduct the foreign supplies, must be considered small. On the whole, the Mutton trade ruled steady, at the late improvement in value. The highest figure for the best old Downs was 4s. 2d. per Sib. We had a moderate inquiry for Calves, at about stationary prices. The Pork trade ruled steady, but we have no change to notice in the currency.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal.....	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton.....	3 0 .. 4 2	Pork.....	3 2 .. 4 2
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs			
Friday... 1,002	9,160	378	350
Monday.. 2,961	27,310	233	340

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 7.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef 2s. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do 2 4 .. 2 6	Mid. ditto 3 4 .. 3 6
Prime large 2 8 .. 3 0	Prime ditto 3 8 .. 3 10
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4	Veal..... 3 10 .. 3 8
Large Pork 3 0 .. 3 8	Small Pork.. 3 10 .. 4 4

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

During the early part of last week the demand for Irish Butter was slow, and the dealers more sellers than buyers; subsequently sales to a respectable extent were effected on board and landed, the tone of the market improved, and prices a shade higher. Foreign, of best quality, advanced 8s. to 10s. per cwt. Bacon dull; the transactions trifling. Prices for Irish and Ham'ro' fully 2s. per cwt. lower. American stationary. Hams and Lard as last reported.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Oct. 7.—Since our last report, the price of the best weekly Dorset Butter has improved about 4s. per cwt., chiefly owing to the quality, just now, being fine. We also note a better sale upon stale and inferior parcels, but at hardly any improvement in price. Dorset, fine weekly, 88s. to 90s. per cwt.; do., stale and middling, 88s. to 76s.; Devon, 70s. to 80s.; do., stale, and 61s. to 12s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 7.—We continue to have a good inquiry for the better descriptions of Kent and Sussex Hops, which fully realize previous quotations. Other sorts are heavy, and late rates are with difficulty maintained. The duty is estimated at £215,000.

Mid and East Kent 90s. to 110s.
Weald of Kent 88s. to 95s.
Sussex Pockets 68s. to 76s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The general character of the Seed trade was heavy, but Linseed and Rapeseed supported previous terms. Canaryseed was about 2s. per qr. lower, and Tares barely maintained previous terms. In prices of other articles no notable change occurred.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Oct. 7.—The imports of Wool into London last week included 78 bales from Germany, 369 from Algiers, 161 from Mogadore, 261 from Bombay, 303 from Taganrog, and 618 from Alexandria. The market is steady.

LIVERPOOL, October 5.—Scotch.—There have been considerable arrivals of all kinds of Scotch this week; and, as most of the manufacturers have a supply, the transactions for all kinds have been limited, at late rates.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 3	to 10 0
White Highland do.	11 6	12 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.	11 0	12 6
Do., do., washed	11 6	13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.	12 0	15 0
Do., do., washed	16 0	19 0
White Cheviot do. do.	24 0	28 0
Import for the week.	1,181 bags.	
Previously this year	7,907 bags.	

9,068 bags.

Foreign.—There continues a good trade demand for all kinds, by private contract, at full prices.

Imports for the week..... 1,080 bales.

Previously this year..... 45,962 bales.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 American were taken on speculation. The market was firm, and closed at full prices. The sales comprised about 5,500 American, 200 Farnam and Maranham at 8d. to 1d., 600 Surat at 5d. to 6d., and 80 Sea Island at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Oct. 7.—Our St. Petersburgh letter is to the 1st inst. The demand for Tallow was far from active, at 107s. to 108s. for Ukraine, and 94s. to 96s. for soap. The shipments were progressing steadily. Since Monday last the market has been far from active, the deliveries for the week having been confined to 2,000 casks; yet prices are a shade firmer to-day. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 38s. 9d. to 39s. for new, 38s. to 38s. 3d. for old. Last week's arrival was nearly 6,000 casks; chiefly from Russia. Town Tallow is 38s. 9d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; Rough Fat, 38s. 9d. per cask.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.					
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
	8,000	11,450	20,120	41,000	26,718
Price of Y. C.	47s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	38s. 2d.
	to	to	to	to	to
	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	39s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,919	3,341	2,345	2,197	4,004
Do. from 1st June	23,149	27,738	32,688	25,355	29,309
Arrived last week	2,181	367	4,655	5,315	5,782
Do. from 1st June	19,018	31,141	45,571	41,742	38,386
Price of Town	47s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Oct. 4.—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pineapples plentiful. Peaches are less abundant, and Nectarines are over. Oranges and Lemons, though scarce, are sufficient for the demand. Plums and Pears are still received from the continent in great abundance. Flibberts are dearer. Carrots and Turnips may be had at from 3d. to 6d. per bunch. Potatoes are good and cheap. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are scarce, as are also French Beans. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Fuchsias, Marguerites, Dahlias, Verbenas, Bignonia venusta, Stephanotis floribunda, Heliotropes, Calceolaria viscosissima, Japan Lilies, and Roses.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow Hay 48s. to 76s. 48s. to 77s. 45s. to 75s.

Clover Hay 60s. 88s. 88s. 88s. 88s.

Straw 22s. 28s. 23s. 29s. 28s.

THE MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.
PRIZE OF TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. JOHN CASSELL proposes to offer the sum of TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS for the best Essay on the Moral, Social, and Political Condition of Ireland. It must discuss the following topics namely:—
1st. The Nature, Extent, and Causes of Existing Evils, Moral, Social, and Political, as evidenced in the present condition of the Irish people.
2nd. The natural advantages possessed by Ireland as to Geographical Position, Climate, and Soil; and to what extent these have been neglected or improved.
3rd. The Means by which the Industry and Wealth of Ireland may be increased, her Tranquillity secured, and her Social Position rendered equal to that of Great Britain; whether these desirable results are to be attained by a development of the energies of her own People, and how far they can be promoted by Legislative Measures.

CONDITIONS.

The Essay should be written in a concise and compendious style, and should not exceed in quantity 200 pages of Long Primer leaded, in demy octavo. The Essay to be the property of the Donor, who, being the Proprietor of a London Newspaper, the STANDARD OF FREEDOM, and anxious to bring the facts gathered before the British Public, will, in the first instance, publish the Essay in successive Numbers of that Paper. He will afterwards, if desirable, publish it in a separate Volume. Essays intended for competition must be sent in not later than May 1, 1851. Each Essay must have some peculiar signature or motto, and be accompanied by a sealed note, containing the real name and address. The note of the successful Competitor not to be opened until the Adjudicators have given their decision. The Manuscripts to be sent to Mr. JOHN CASSELL, 80, Fenchurch-street, London; or, under cover to that address, to Mr. J. B. GILPIN, 59, Dame-street, Dublin. A Committee of Adjudicators is in the course of formation, comprising gentlemen of influence, character, and knowledge of the subject.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF IRELAND.

THE STANDARD OF FREEDOM, commencing from THIS DAY, September 28th, will contain, weekly, the Communications of a SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, who has proceeded to Ireland on a Mission, having for its object an Investigation of the Condition of the People—their Social Position—the State of Parties—the Working of the Encumbered Estates Act—the Peculiarities involved in the Land Question—and the Prospects which Ireland presents for the Investment of Capital. This Investigation is undertaken by the Proprietor of the STANDARD OF FREEDOM, in the hope that the Resources of Ireland may be adequately Developed, and its Prosperity greatly promoted. The STANDARD OF FREEDOM is one of the largest-sized papers allowed by law. It has been pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best Newspapers of the day. It is a faithful Chronicler of leading Events throughout Great Britain and Europe. It is eminently a Family Paper. And it is the vigorous and determined Advocate of Freedom, political, commercial, and religious.—It is published weekly at 5d. per Number, or 3s. 5d. per Quarter in advance.

OFFICE, 335, STRAND, LONDON, AND 59, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Will be ready by November 1,

THE NATIONAL ALMANACK FOR IRELAND, for 1851, Price THREEPENCE,

Containing, independently of Advertisements, 112 pages, crown octavo.

This Almanack will be one of the cheapest and most extraordinary publications of the day. It will contain a Calendar, calculated specially for this publication—the Rising and Setting of the Sun—dito of the Moon—Time of High Water at Dublin, &c.—Phases of the Moon—Ephemeris of the principal Planets—the Chronological Cycles—Fixed and Moveable Feasts—Law and College Terms—Fairs of Ireland, including the Fries and Linen Markets—Savings Banks and Tables of Interest—Towns of Ireland and their Population—Postage Bill and other Stamps—Railways, extent and fares—List of Banks, Periodicals, Lights and Light-houses—Marriages, Births, and Deaths, &c. &c. Besides this it will form a complete work on EMIGRATION, adapted especially for Emigrants from Ireland; the price of Land in the United States and Canada—Cost of clearing and cultivating—Distances and mode of conveyance to the different States and districts—Cost of transit from stage to stage—Advice as to sailing, landing, &c. &c., so as to furnish a Hand-book to all intending Emigrants.

N.B. ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the NATIONAL ALMANACK must be sent in by the 15th of October—a circulation of 20,000 guaranteed—to Mr. J. B. GILPIN, 59, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE CHEAPEST HISTORY OF ENGLAND EVER ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.

The Fifth and Sixth Volumes of JOHN CASSELL'S LIBRARY are now ready, being the First Two Volumes of a

NEW AND POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

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The Second, containing a Narrative exhibiting the privations and sufferings consequent upon the "SWRATING SYSTEM," in connexion with the Tailoring Trade, with practical remedial suggestions, appeared in Numbers 37, 38, and 39, for the weeks ending September 14, 21, and 28.

The Third, on the FACTORY SYSTEM, will appear October 5th. The remainder of the Series—Journeymen Bakers—Colliers and Miners—The Stockingers of Leicester and Notts—Needlewomen—Sale Furniture and Cabinet Making—Spitalfields Weavers—Agricultural Labourers—Drapers' Assistants, &c., will follow in due course.

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Sent (post free), with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s.—by Post-office order or postage stamps—by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. GUTHREY will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

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The Nonconformist.

[1850.]

Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

“We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

“June 21st, 1843.”

The above-mentioned Thomas Rollins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, discolored legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF

“HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.”

“Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845. “Sir.—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

“CHARLES DICKENSON.”

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

“**IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.**—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbatic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbatic Drops.' ”

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbery, St. Paul's; Johnston, 66, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 329, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

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The Influence of BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE pursues the exact track of the inflammatory action causing cough. First soothing the glottis and epiglottis (the organs of voice) its sedative influence passes along the mucous lining of the windpipe into the bronchi, and, allaying pulmonary irritation, giving ease and comfort to the chest—restoring the voice to its accustomed clearness and power.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors and all the Agents for Brandy's Enamel (see advertisement in last week's paper), in Packets at 1s. 1d., and in Boxes, at 2s. 9d. each, containing three of the smaller packets.

Should any difficulty occur in obtaining the SEDATIVE from the local Chemists, by sending One Shilling and Three Stamps, or Fifteen Stamps, to the Proprietor's Agent, JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars, London, a Packet will be sent by return of post. Agents Wanted.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood.

“Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous.”

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, title, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the

INTENDING LIFE ASSURERS are respectfully invited to compare
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with those of any other existing Company.

The WHOLE PROFITS are divisible among the Assured, who are, at the same time, specially exempt from personal liability
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At present, when interest is so low, attention is invited to the mode of LIFE ASSURANCE BY SINGLE PAYMENTS, and to the peculiarly advantageous terms on which it can be effected in the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

By this mode a person may assure a Policy for £1,000.

	£	s.	d.
If aged 30, for a single payment of	362	0	0
Aged 40	428	7	6
Aged 50	581	16	8

At his death, his family will receive the £1,000, with additions from the profits, on the very favourable principle of this Society. While he lives he has it in his power to borrow a sum, nearly equal to his payment, on the security of the Policy, and increasing yearly with its value, without any expense, and at a moderate rate of interest.

Assurances may be effected in this way, varying in amount from £50 to £5,000.

For those who have still before them the duty of securing for their families a competent provision in case of their premature death, the ordinary mode of Life Assurance by Annual Premiums, payable during life, or for a limited number of years, is undoubtedly most suitable; but to those who have already made such provision, the systems now brought under notice care recommended,—the former as combining a favourable Investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance, and this on the most economical terms: and the latter as a means of securing a provision for the member himself in his declining years.

During last year 567 Policies were opened,—above 4,000 having been issued since the commencement of the Institution.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information, will be forwarded free, on application at Head Office in Edinburgh: or at

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GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary for London.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, & that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIEUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter from

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN.—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three two years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant, G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

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CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.	Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
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Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at death:—

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The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

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3. Policies on the Participating Scale immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.

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Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. cx.

37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

THIS COMPANY is founded on purely Mutual principles; there is no proprietary under any form to absorb any portion of the profits, which all belong to the Members at large, by whom also the Directors are appointed.

The following statement of the number of Policies executed since the 1st of January last, will show that the Company is fully maintaining the rapid progress in public estimation witnessed in previous years.

Life.....	441	Amounting to £74,372
Investment.....	368	18,139
Total in last 9 months 809	"	£92,511

The business of the Company comprises:—

I. Life Assurance in all its branches. Policies are issued in every department of Life Assurance on improved and advantageous terms. These policies are available for making provisions for widows, children, and other relatives;—to give stability to partnership firms, by preventing capital from being withdrawn on the death of partners;—to meet the payment of fines upon the renewal of life leases;—to secure the discharge of debts;—to pay off mortgages;—to invest savings at interest;—and to provide for fines and fees upon admission to copyholds;—and to meet every contingency incident to property or lives. The Company grants Annuities, and Assurances receivable at a given age.

2. Investment Assurance: by which the payment of £100 is assured at the expiration of 12½ years, at a monthly payment of 10s., yielding a much larger rate of interest than the savings' banks. The premiums paid in may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at 4 per cent., on three months' notice being given when the